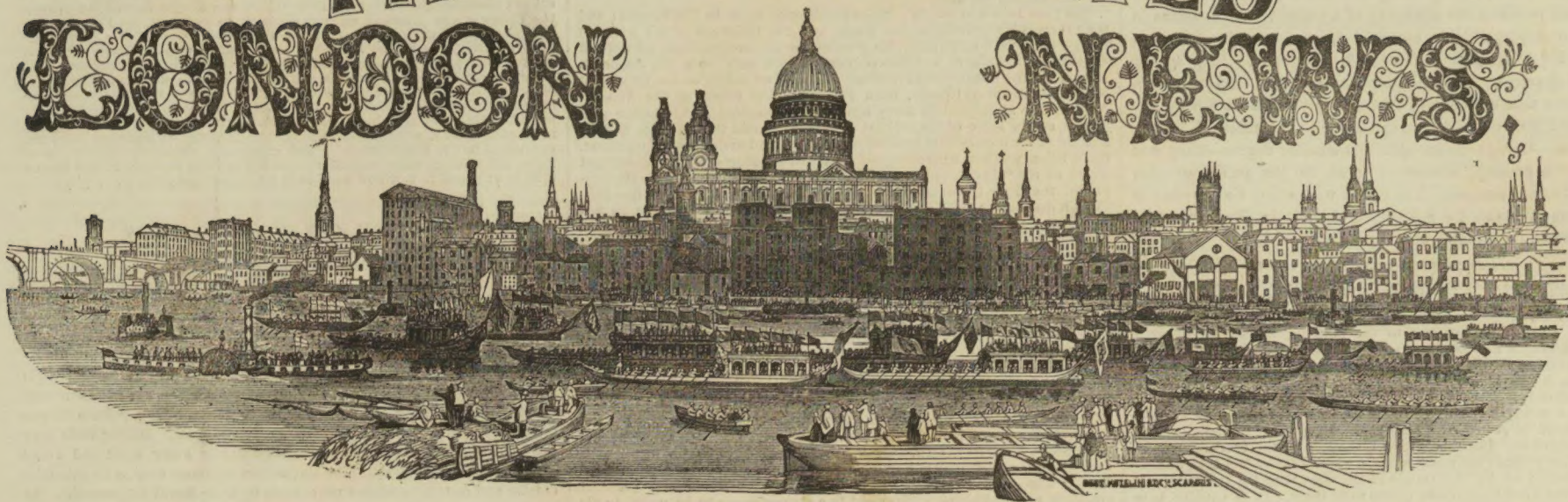


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 767.—VOL. XXVII.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

IMPENDING EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.

ONE of the peculiarities of the present war is the intense feeling of indignation against the Power which provoked it. Men have been interrupted in their peaceful business—the progress of the world has been impeded—and all for the gratification of a greedy despot, who, miscalculating his time and the temper of the nations, chose to throw Europe into confusion. Though the war is known to be just, it is felt at the same time to be highly inconvenient. Hence there is a very general desire on the part of the British and French people that Russia should not only be speedily and thoroughly punished for her past and actual transgressions, but effectively restrained for the future—or at least for as long a time as in this world of change it is possible to restrain or limit anything. All circumstances combine to show that the desire is about to be gratified; and that the war approaches a climax when the Allies may force the Russians to evacuate or surrender the Crimea. Such a triumph will be a great one, and will be hailed with delight by every people in Europe. None will lament it but the Princes and Dukes of Germany, and the petty tyrants of Italy. We cannot imagine that even the King of Prussia will be sorry for it; or that the Emperor of Austria will be other than pleased at a preponderance on the part of the Allies which will give him a pretext (such as cowards and trimmers are fond of) for taking, once for all, the side that has unmistakably proved itself to be the strongest.

It is evident—if we may use an expressive Americanism—that the Russians are “in a fix.” They know to their sorrow that they cannot winter in the Crimea for want of supplies. They also begin to perceive that they cannot fight their way out of it without the fearful risk—almost approaching to a certainty—of a signal defeat at every step of their progress, or of total annihilation before their broken and dispirited legions reach Perekop.

So forlorn does their condition appear to be, even to their friends in the Austrian capital, that the surrender of Prince Gortschakoff is openly canvassed, as the best means left to the Czar of avoiding still greater humiliation and calamity to his empire. For the sake of humanity, and all its mighty interests, it were to be wished that this may prove to be the true state of affairs. The Allies would, in these circumstances, be able to dictate a peace. The rights of Europe would be vindicated, offended justice would be appeased, and the Czars would experience an amount of chastisement sufficient to keep them quiet, and to deter them for a generation or two, if not for a longer time, from imitating the bad example of Czar Nicholas.

The most inveterate of grumblers will scarcely allege that any time has been lost by the Allies since the capture of Sebastopol. The naval services of England and France, burning for the opportunity of taking a part in the pacification of Europe, have been gratified by the expedition to Kinburn and Otchakoff. The skill of their leaders and the courage and discipline of the combined forces have already led to the capture of the one, and to the destruction of the other by the enemy himself. The liman or estuary of the Dnieper is open to our military as well as to our naval power; and the country may from day to day, if not from hour to hour, expect to hear that both Nicolaieff and Kherson have yielded to the Allied arms, or to the no less destructive agencies of Russian despair. The capture of those places, or even a lodgment by the victorious English and French in the immediate vicinity, will seal the fate of Prince Gortschakoff's army. Already that gallant soldier (and let us do the foe the justice of admitting that neither in ancient or in modern times has there been a leader of armies who has done a more wonderful thing than the retreat of the Russians, under his orders, from the burning city of Sebastopol) is preparing for an inevitable catastrophe. The latest accounts represent the evacuation of the northern forts as about to commence. There is but one road by which the Prince can withdraw. Upon that road the Allies are ready to meet him. If the Russians offer or accept battle, we know too well of what stuff the British and French armies are composed to doubt for a moment of the result. How a great battle can be avoided, we, as civilians, who look upon the seat of war through the medium of maps and of authentic testimony, and simply with the eyes of ordinary judges, confess ourselves unable to understand. Military men, it would seem, have come to the same conclusion as the result of their more intimate acquaintance with the laws of war, and with the exigencies of Prince Gortschakoff's very critical position. The Prince knows how to retreat—as the ever-memorable passage of his army over the harbour of Sebastopol will testify to the latest time. We may, therefore, expect from the greatness of the issues and the daring of his character that his retreat will be both skilful and desperate.

If the Allies, as we hope and trust, shall prove themselves to be more skilful than he is, and hem him round so effectually as to make his resistance criminal, by rendering it insane and useless, the evacuation of the Crimea may be cheaply purchased. It wants but a week to the anniversary of the great battle of Inkerman. Before that day—if the indications of approaching events which we gather from every side do not prove illusory—the world may expect to hear of another victory, more creditable to our Generals, though not more glorious to our soldiers. The next victory will be more fruitful in results, and will be pregnant, not with future battles, as that was, but with the great object of all just and generous warfare—PEACE.

Already the abettors of the war, who had peace in their mouths, but war in their hearts, have given indications of a change of policy. The German Governments who, not being with us, were against us, are beginning to turn. They find that the Czar Nicholas was a bad man, and that the Czar Alexander is worse, for being unsuccessful. The rats are leaving the sinking ship; and the asses of Germany are lifting their legs to kick the unhappy lion who is caught

in the toils. France and England would at one time have been glad of German aid; for, if loyally offered, it would have prevented the war. Thenceforward the Allies can and will do without the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and wish them no worse fate than a satisfactory reckoning with their own subjects.

We trust their approaching fate and the friendless condition in which they find themselves will be a warning to such public men amongst ourselves as have pursued in their own little way the same little and mean policy. The Peace party in England have been among the principal abettors of the war. They gave the late Czar the luckless notion that, such as they were, all Englishmen were; that we were a self-sustained nation, who neither understood nor cared for Continental politics; that we, like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, had no creed of the duties which nations owe to one another, or that, if we had, the Englishman's idea of a Frenchman in the nineteenth century was the same as it was in the eighteenth; and that we taught our children, as our great-grandfathers did before us, to “hate the French,” because, as Oliver Goldsmith said, “they were a nation of slaves, and wore wooden shoes.” The world will perhaps never know the full extent of the mischief done



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., M.P.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRYAN E. DUFFER, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



by well-meaning religionists like Mr. Bright on the one hand, or by presumptuous and conceited philosopherlings like scores we could name upon the other, in degrading the name of England by the deliberate and pertinacious advocacy of a policy of acquiescence in any amount of wrong which a powerful Sovereign might choose to inflict upon his weak and unprotected neighbours. Happily for the national character, these men have only proved that we were a free, and never that we were an effete, people. Like the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, they fomented war in the name of peace; and like them—though in an infinitely smaller degree—they will have to pay a penalty, sooner or later, to the public opinion which they have outraged. The world will enjoy Peace—but it will not have to thank its misjudging friends in England or in Germany for the inestimable blessing.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART.

THE death of Sir William Molesworth creates not merely a vacancy in the Ministry, but is a serious loss to the political world. It is very seldom that a people accustomed to the free exercise of constitutional rights will voluntarily place so much confidence in any public man as practically to invest him with a kind of dictatorial, almost of irresponsible, authority. Sir William Molesworth was in this enviable position. The management of our vast Colonial Empire has often—too often—been intrusted to statesmen who have virtually enjoyed absolute power. But this has been the act of the aristocracy. It was the peculiar pride of Sir William Molesworth that he had been almost universally designated by the people as the only man for the Colonial-office long before Lord Palmerston placed him there. It is equally true that his premature death is regarded as a positive loss, which it will be difficult, to say the least, to repair.

To understand why Sir William Molesworth was thus trusted in reference to colonial affairs we must go back some distance in his public career. Within about five years of his first election to the House of Commons, and three after he had delivered his maiden speech, he first commenced publicly to agitate questions connected with our Colonial administration. His "agitation," however, was of a very different kind from that of the mere ordinary trafficker in grievances and popularity. He had devoted years of patient study and application to acquire a thorough knowledge of the actual condition of our various Colonies, as well as of the general principles on which they ought to be governed; and, when at last he did begin to moot that class of questions in Parliament, it was felt that he spoke from a full mind, and a resolute and legitimate purpose. His first speech of any importance on a Colonial question was made in the year 1837, when he first made his profession of principles in reference to the manner in which the Colonies ought to be governed; and from that time forth he continued the steady, persevering, and respected advocate of the cause of the colonists, which at last entered on the way to success, when he was appointed to the management of the Colonial Department of the Government.

Returning, however, to the general Parliamentary and political career of the late Sir William Molesworth, it should be observed that he was returned in 1832, he being then twenty-two years of age, as representative of East Cornwall in the House of Commons. Other members of his family had sat for the county or boroughs thereof for several generations. He entered Parliament with opinions already formed. He was emphatically a Liberal, from a thorough conviction of the uselessness of much of our restrictive legislation. His very first vote was for the unconditional emancipation of the Jews—a sufficient indication, at that period, of his entire emancipation from political prejudices. His maiden speech, however, was on a much smaller matter—the efforts made to prevent, by force of law, Mr. Gurney from running steam-carriages on common roads. His taking a prominent part on such a question may have arisen from the circumstance that Mr. Gurney and he were from the same county. This was in 1834, and in June of the same year he gave still further pledges to the Liberal cause by his speech on Mr. Roebuck's motion in favour of a system of national education of the most comprehensive kind. In the following year he seconded Mr. Grote's motion in favour of the ballot—a sufficient proof that he had already taken a high position among the party—small in numbers, but strong in talent and jealous of their individual integrity—known as that of the "Philosophical Radicals."

There is one peculiar feature in the political career of Sir William Molesworth which does not seem to have attracted its full meed of attention. He was one of the first among those statesmen of our time who have understood the importance of the press as an element in political affairs. Throughout his career he has more or less been connected with periodical publications—in this respect showing his good sense and penetration, that the general opinions of his party, in their more philosophical acceptance, could only in the nature of things at first be fully comprehended by comparatively a few, and that their propagation could not, therefore, safely be left to the action of the ordinary law of literary supply and demand. It was in pursuance of this view of the mission of the press that Sir William Molesworth, whose wealth permitted him such hazardous indulgences, established the *London Review*, a publication which, while it lived, was distinguished for talent of a very high order, and which certainly did its appointed work. Sir William Molesworth, of course, himself contributed to its pages, assisted by James Mill, Charles Buller, John Mill, George Grote, and other less-known celebrities of the literary world.

His line of conduct in Parliament did not belie his reputation for fearlessness as a Reformer. On every question affecting the rights and liberties of the people, or which involved the propagation or the arrestation of Liberal opinions, he was ever found staunch to his colours and uncompromising in their defence. At last, by the commencement of 1837, he had openly and deliberately committed himself to an advocacy of Free-trade, triennial Parliaments, the ballot, a very considerable extension of the suffrage, a wholesale system of retrenchment, and the abolition of the property qualification required from members of Parliament. Such fearlessness met with its natural reward. Notwithstanding his strong claims on Cornwall, the holders of the electoral right there were not able to accept his "extreme" opinions; and at the next general election, that of 1837, he lost his seat, chiefly because he had spoken so strongly in favour of abolition of the Corn-laws. This defeat, however, was the kind of fall from which a man of courage and energy derives new strength. As a Cornish Baronet, sitting in right of family influence, Sir William Molesworth, in spite of his acknowledged talent, was not of so much specific political weight as when, a short time afterwards, he was elected for Leeds. He now became—like Brougham just before the Reform Bill, and Cobden at the epoch of the abolition of the Corn-laws—the representative of a principle on which a large portion of the nation had set its heart.

At the commencement of the Session of 1837, as we have already said, he began his career as advocate of the rights and interests of the colonists, the Government of the day having, through Lord John Russell, applied coercive measures to the legislation of Lower Canada. Events proved that, as regarded the principle involved, Sir William was right, and the Ministry wrong. Towards the close of the same year it was, however—in the month of November—that Sir William Molesworth first stamped himself as a practical reformer. His celebrated speech in denunciation of the evils of the then existing system of transportation led to the appointment of a committee, whose labours ultimately resulted in the entire abolition of the system of transportation to New South Wales, and its alteration in other penal Colonies. About ten years later, we may observe, Sir William Molesworth resumed the question, in a speech still more ripe with information and political philosophy, which has laid the foundation for a gradual but total change in our whole system of punishment for crime. In this respect Sir William appears more as the philanthropist than even as the politician; and, long after the party questions of the hour shall have lost their exciting interest, his name will be associated with a noble and a successful effort to reclaim our criminals, and, at the same time, to purge our laws of their revengeful element. As early as 1838 he had called the attention of Parliament to the state of our Colonial possessions, by moving a vote of censure on Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary. In the Parliamentary recess of the year 1840, when M. Thiers and Louis Philippe threatened us with a war, Sir William Molesworth in no slight degree contributed to save both countries from that calamity by calling a pro-peace meeting at Leeds, which gave the tone to public feeling throughout the kingdom. At the next general election—when, in 1841, Sir Robert Peel came in at the head of the Conservative reaction—Sir W. Molesworth was not returned, and during four years he remained out of Parliament. During the interval of his public political labours he collected, edited, and published the works of Hobbes, at an expense, it is said, of £6000. It has been stated, also, that he has left behind him a MS. life of the "philosopher of Malmesbury" very nearly completed. Nor should we forget to record his well-known, but not publicly avowed, connection with the *Westminster Review*, and some other periodical publications. From the very commence-

ment of his career, as has already been observed, he appreciated the value of the press as a source of political power, and availed himself of the assistance it afforded him in the propagation of the opinions to which he was so sincerely devoted.

The year 1845 saw Sir W. Molesworth once more in Parliament; and the progress his principles had made, and the influence of his political uprightness, were attested by his election for the metropolitan borough of Southwark, in spite of a fierce opposition, not only from Mr. Jeremiah Filcher, on the Conservative interest, but also on behalf of an important section of the Liberal party, from Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, who attempted to array against him religious and sectarian prejudices, on the score of his support to Maynooth and the leanings he was accused of towards certain heterodox religious and metaphysical opinions. Sir William was now a personage of mark and influence—the acknowledged leader of the "Philosophical Radicals," and something more. He supported the Free-trade policy of Sir R. Peel, and, after his downfall, though generally voting with the Liberal party, always doing so in advance of the Whigs. We need not follow him through all his votes and speeches, further than to say that he never lost sight of Colonial reform and its correlative topics. During the years 1848 and 1849 he omitted no occasion to press his views on the attention of the House of Commons, and always in a way to command respectful attention, and force the Government of the day to approach nearer and nearer a practical solution of the question. His opinions on foreign policy had for their basis the desirableness, even the necessity, for the maintenance of peace; but, unlike some other advocates of the same general principle, he never proposed to attain peace at the expense of the national honour. One of the very last, if not the last, of his public speeches was conceived in this spirit.

At length this life of labour in the propagation of sound philosophical and Liberal opinions led to its most appropriate and grateful reward—the opportunity to serve the public. To a man of Sir William Molesworth's wealth, the mere possession of office could offer none of the temptations which are often said to influence place-men. His whole career goes to show that even ordinary political ambition was in his case subservient to a sincere desire to be useful to his country. The opportunity was afforded when the Earl of Aberdeen, desiring to construct a strong Administration on the broadest basis, offered Sir William Molesworth a seat in the Cabinet. True, it was absurd that he should have been put to the Woods and Forests; but, at any rate, this nomination was a concession to public opinion and the recognition of a principle. As a Minister of Public Works he gave satisfaction; but it was not till Lord Palmerston made him Colonial Secretary that it was felt he was in his right place. His very appointment was hailed as of happy augury here and in the Colonies; and it is deeply to be lamented that the cares imposed by his too conscientious discharge of his duties should so have preyed upon his health as to have thus caused his premature and untimely death.

The family of the deceased Baronet is one of the oldest and most honourable in the kingdom. He was descended from Sir Walter de Molesworth, the companion of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) in the Holy Land. The Baronetcy was conferred upon the then head of the family in the year 1689, and was the first one conferred by King William III. The family is also closely related with that of Viscount Molesworth. Sir William was the eighth Baronet, and was the son of Sir Arscott Oury Molesworth, the seventh Baronet, by Mary, the eldest daughter of Patrick Brown, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was born on the 23rd of May, 1810, and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1823. In July, 1844, he married Andalusia Grant, only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esq., and widow of Temple West, Esq., of Mafon Lodge, Worcestershire. He died on the 22nd Oct., at his residence, 87, Eaton-place, aged forty-four; and, as he leaves no issue, the Baronetcy is inherited by his uncle, the Rev. Hugh Henry Molesworth, Rector of St. Petros Minor, Cornwall.

Of the early career of public men little often is known, and, if known, generally displays so many changes of opinion that it becomes a record of so many years of vacillation. Not so with Sir W. Molesworth. His early education was conducted under the guidance of a very sensible mother at Edinburgh: when there he, whilst pursuing the ordinary routine of study, became imbued with those principles of Liberalism and political economy which have rendered his latter years so distinguished. At the University of Cambridge, although he did not graduate, he was noted as a studious and profound mathematician for his age, and a politician of the then ultra-Radical school. From Cambridge he took a tour on the Continent, where his time was passed in profitable study, until the passing of the Reform Bill, when he entered Parliament.

Among the few men who have pursued a line of conduct consistent throughout Sir W. Molesworth stands pre-eminent. That which he was at the commencement he was at the close of his career—a model of unflinching rectitude, of firmness, and honesty of purpose. He lived long enough to find those principles for which he so unceasingly contended the principles of a majority of his fellow-countrymen. To his high character for integrity he owed his position nearly as much as to the influence commanded by his logical mind. Admirable in his public conduct, in the relations of private life he was as amiable, and in both respects his loss is regarded with an equally deep and sincere regret.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE WORKING CLASSES TO THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.

AN Association has been formed, the object of which is to raise a fund to provide a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Joseph Hume, M.P., as well as to express the deep sense of gratitude entertained by the working classes, who have so materially benefited by his continuous and prolonged exertions during upwards of half a century in the promotion of economy and liberal progress. The following letters were read at a meeting of the provisional committee on Wednesday evening:—

Great Stanhope-street, Oct. 22, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I inclose a copy of a letter which I received from Lord Fortescue, in relation to the subject upon which you formed a deputation to me. I beg you will lay that communication before your committee, and I shall be happy to hear from you or to see you again in reference to the proposed memorial to the late Mr. Hume.

Mr. Davenport. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Mr. Cross. Your most obedient servant,
Mr. Wall. B. HALL.

Grosvenor-square, Oct. 20, 1855.

Dear Sir Benjamin,—When you kindly informed me of the result of your interview with the Deputation from the Marylebone Working-Men's Association respecting the erection of a monument to Mr. Hume, you may recollect my mentioning as the motive for my inquiry that I had been lately in communication with some of my friends on the same subject. I have now the pleasure to tell you that the inclosed has been signed by above twenty Peers, who, like myself, sat and voted with Mr. Hume in the House of Commons; and it is, I think, likely to receive some more signatures before the assembling of Parliament.

It may be well that you should make this known to the association, not with the view of interfering in any way with their proceedings, but in the hope that they may be disposed to give their aid to the general subscription which will, of course, be proposed at the meeting.

I am, dear Sir Benjamin, yours very faithfully,
Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart. FORTESCUE.

We the undersigned, having sat in the House of Commons with the late Mr. Hume, and feeling, in common as we believe with many of our countrymen, that the gratitude of the public for his long services in that House ought to be manifested by the erection of some monument to his memory, beg to invite those who agree with us in that feeling to attend a meeting at

on the first Saturday after the assembling of Parliament, to consider the best means of carrying the above object into effect.

A meeting of the committee was held at the Mechanics' Coffee-room, Clerkenwell-green, on Wednesday evening; Mr. Brooke in the chair. Letters were read, approving of the proposed subscription, from Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Herbert Ingram, Esq., F. T. Streeten, Esq., and Colonel Sykes, joint trustee with Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth. After some discussion, it was resolved that all classes shall be requested to contribute to the fund, and that each person subscribing one penny or upwards shall be entitled to a vote as to the mode in which the fund shall be applied to commemorate the public services of Mr. Hume.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—The tragedy in the Central Mines of which I spoke in my last letter has at length been concluded. The catastrophe has been the murder of about sixty persons by shooting and lynching, the robbery and spoliation of much money and other property belonging to the victims, and the forcible and unlawful expulsion of about 1000 Mexicans and Chilians from Amador and two adjacent counties. In the whole affair neither the substance nor shadow of law was observed, and many innocent persons were sacrificed to the fury of the mob. It is evident that we do not progress in morality, for, by the *Homicide Calendar* for July, it appears that 103 persons were "killed" in that month, and three "lynched." In the first seven months of the present year the total killed by violence was 322; "hung by the mob, 25;" and "hung by the sheriff" (under legal sentence), 2 "only." What a commentary on the administration of justice!—*Letter from San Francisco.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was on Tuesday last prorogued by Royal Commission until Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. The Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners having taken their seats at the foot of the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to hear the Commission read. Shortly afterwards, one of the Clerks, attended by the doorkeeper and some other officials of the House, appeared at the bar, when the Commission was read by the clerk at the table. The Lord Chancellor then, by virtue of the Commission, declared it to be her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that Parliament should be further prorogued until the day therein named; and it stood adjourned accordingly until the 11th of December. The usual words conveying the significant intimation that it would then meet for the dispatch of business were not contained in the Commission. The ceremony, which was simply one of form, did not last many minutes; and beyond the few personages immediately engaged in it there were only a few persons present.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE departure of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant has caused the Court to resume its retirement. We are happy to state that a marked improvement has taken place in the state of the Empress's health; indeed, she is said at this moment to be stronger and better than she has felt for a very considerable time, and the measures taken to preserve her from fatigue are much more precautionary than really requisite. During their stay the Duke and Duchess of Brabant visited nearly every sight and every object of interest in Paris. The Exposition was gone over in its minutest details, and certain purchases were made by their Royal Highnesses. At the Beaux Arts the Duke took note of several English pictures, with the intention of buying them. One of the excursions that afforded the greatest amusement to the Royal guests was the promenade *incognito* on the Boulevards, which they descended on foot, and then proceeded to the Tuileries.

A petition addressed to the Prince Napoleon is at present being signed, relative to the prorogation of the Exhibition until May, 1856. The petitioners state that, from the alarms and excitement consequent on the war, many persons who, under other circumstances, would have sent the productions of their industry, have been prevented doing so; that, in addition to this, the Exposition was not really complete until the month of July, and that, therefore, it has not been seen in perfection more than three months. In consequence of this state of things, the petitioners request that it may be reopened on the 1st of May, leaving it optional with the exhibitors to remove their goods during the winter; to leave them, or to replace them by fresher productions in the spring. By this time, say the petitioners, it may be hoped that the return of peace will induce many who have hitherto refrained from adding their works to do so, and will enable others who have perfected and improved on those already exhibited to display these improvements. Many thousand signatures are already appended to this petition, which has been transmitted, after the Prince's inspection, to the Minister of Commerce, and the Government is already deliberating on the reply to be given to it.

The butchers continue to exercise various petty vexations in consequence of the new regulations respecting the sale of meat, and nothing but the constant surveillance of the agents of Government enables these regulations to be carried out. Matters, however, are not, it appears, to stop here; for further improvements in the system are in contemplation with respect to the arrangements of the principal cattle markets. There is a talk, also, of Government interfering in the matter of the rents of the dwellings of the poorer classes;—but this is so much more a subject of individual and private interest and property than the question of subsistence, that it seems difficult to interfere in it without attacking the privileges of the subject, and little credit is accorded to the rumour.

Considerable discussions have taken place relative to the number and value of the médailles d'honneur for the Beaux Arts. At first it was intended that only five should be accorded, but, that number being considered wholly insufficient, it is decided, on the representation of the Comte de Morny, that this shall be augmented to seven. One medal will be given to the sculpture, one to architecture, and five to painting: of these five three will fall to the share of France, one to Belgium, and one to England. Two names are on the Belgian list; the votes will decide between them. On the English figure those of Landseer and Mulready—their respective claims to be, of course, decided in the same manner. One of the first propositions on the subject of these medals was to give but one, and to present that to Ingres; but, happily, so ridiculous a proposal was set aside. Really, in the face of Europe, to set up the author of such productions as some of these figuring in the salon exclusively devoted to his paintings—witness the Napoleon, the Francesca de Rimini, the portrait of Cherubini, and several others—as the first of living painters, would have been an insult to the art and the artists of the nineteenth century.

Mademoiselle Rachel—will she or will she not sing the "Marseillaise"?—such is the question debated in all the foyers of all the theatres, in all the reviews of name. One thing seems to be pretty clear and pretty generally accepted and acknowledged, that on this point depends her success or failure in America. Brother Jonathan don't care about tragedies; he does not, and he says so, and he tells you why. (Excuse a parenthesis—*Pourquoi est-ce que Mlle. Rachel est si maigre? Parcequ'elle ne se nourrit que de Racine.*) True, it is Mlle. Rachel's *métier* to play tragedy; but then, if she can do something that will amuse him more for his money, why, in the name of goodness, let her do it. The "Marseillaise," she can sing that; she sang it in '48 with a *verve*, and an expression, and a concentrated energy that made Paris shiver. Like the negro who, seeing his companion swallowing down the contents of a rum-bottle with shuddering, contortions, and cries of "Ochy! ochy!" snatched it from his grasp, exclaiming "Me cry, 'Ochy! ochy! too!" Brother Jonathan wants to be made to shiver as well: having got the fancy into his head, *ça lui est égal*, that the changes of the political winds have rendered Mlle. Rachel hoarse, he thinks that, with what he is willing to give her, if she pleases him, she may well afford to purchase any amount of pectoral lozenges. The "Marseillaise," therefore, he will have, or will know why; and it seems pretty certain that unless "La Grande" makes up her mind to sing it, she will have to return to France considerably poorer than she left it—the expenses to which the charge of a whole family and of an undertaking such as she has laid on her own shoulders entails requiring nothing short of an enormous success to meet them. And this after the *coup* dealt by the Ristori!

Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Verdi, are all at this moment assembled in Paris; it is said that the conjunction of the three *maîtres* is not (forgive the *mot*, it is so *indiqué*) calculated to produce harmony.

The disappearance, as yet unexplained, of Villars, one of the favourite actors of the Gymnase, excites much painful interest and curiosity. The existence of an unfortunate attachment, which preyed deeply on his spirits, and other circumstances known to his comrades, all tend to induce a belief almost amounting to conviction that suicide has terminated his career.

Alexis, the celebrated somnambule, is about to publish a *brochure*, entitled "Explication du Sommeil Magnétique Lucide, par un Somnambule endormi." Mlle. Stoltz is re-engaged at the Opéra; *garç* à Mlle. Cruvelli. Alexandre Dumas *filis* is to write a piece for the Théâtre Français, to appear after that of Mlle. George Sand: it is whispered that the Légion d'Honneur will be the probable result.

An opéra comique of M. A. Adam, "Le Hussard de Berchini" has a marked success at this moment. Nearly all the theatres are preparing actively for the winter campaign.

THE WAR.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The capture of Kinburn by the Allies, and the blowing up of the fortifications of Otchakoff, are among the most signal successes gained during the present campaign. A few weeks ago the fortresses by which Russia had guarded that entrance to her dominions were represented as being almost as strong as those of Sebastopol. A trial of their strength has proved what reliance may be placed on those reports. The fort of Kinburn was bombarded for two days—a specimen of the Sebastopol *feu d'enfer* in little. The troops stationed on the road to Aleshki, the only line of retreat of the garrison, cut off that retreat, and the garrison, seeing the hopelessness of their position, capitulated—leaving the fort, nearly 1500 prisoners, and 174 guns, in the hands of the Allies.

Marshal Pelissier has forwarded to the Minister of War the following communication relating to the operation of the Allied forces at Kinburn:—

Sebastopol, Oct. 21, Five p.m.

I have just received from General Bazaine his report of the capture of Kinburn. The Anglo-French division of the army has actively contributed to the success of the Allied squadron. Having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover, at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. We have taken 1420 prisoners, including General Kolanovitch and 40 officers, with 174 pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition and stores. We are now in full occupation of an important position. Such are the results to the Allies of this successful expedition. The Russians have rendered this success complete by themselves blowing up the fortifications of Otchakoff on the 18th. I send you the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over the walls of Kinburn.

The telegraphic reports from Kinburn come down to the 22nd. "Nothing important" had been done, according to the Russian bulletin. Some ships of the Allies had tried to get up the Dnieper and the Bug; but had failed, owing to the stones and the fragments of rock which the Russians had sunk in the channel. In spite of these obstacles, however, great alarm prevails lest Nicolaiëff should be attacked. A letter from there, of the 10th, addressed to the *Militär Zeitung*, says:—

The Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Admiral of the Fleet, has ordered the greater part of the intrenchments to be demolished, it having been discovered that the directors of the works had grossly abused the confidence placed in them by their Imperial master. The Grand Duke has formed a Building Commission, at which he presides. All possible energy is displayed, and thousands of hands are at work. The Grand Admiral himself inspects all the new works, which are making rapid progress. The former directors are under examination; and, in order to prevent such abuses in future, they will be most severely punished. Adjutant-General Todleben, so celebrated for his defence of Sebastopol, has been summoned to Nicolaiëff.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains an article on the operations which the Allied fleets are likely to undertake in the Black Sea. After a few remarks on the rapidity and daring displayed by Admirals Lyons and Bruat, the writer says:—

Our soldiers now occupy Kinburn, and a part of our squadron, anchored in the liman of the Dnieper, cuts off all communication by sea between Odessa, Nicolaiëff, and Cherson. The Russians are thus reduced to a cruel extremity, for the ships now lying in the docks of Nicolaiëff, and intended to replace the fleet of Nachimoff, ingloriously sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, can be of no possible advantage to them. We are now in a position to menace Cherson and Nicolaiëff: the latter being the great naval and military arsenal of Russia, from which might at any moment be launched a new fleet, fully equipped for another Sinope; and Cherson having, since the beginning of the war in the Crimea, been the central depot of provisions for the Russian army. Although it has lost much of its importance since the foundation of Odessa, it has, nevertheless, from its strategic position, and from its being the principal magazine of the army, been of the greatest utility during the present war. Its docks are sufficiently spacious to admit of seven ships of the line being built at the same time. The town is of great extent, being divided into four quarters—the fortress, the naval department, the Greek suburb, and that of the sailors. At Cherson the Dnieper is a league and a half in width, and fifty feet in depth. According to a recent telegraphic despatch, the Allied fleets are lying at the extremity of the liman, exactly opposite the mouth of the Dnieper. Soundings, no doubt, have been taken in the Bug and the Dnieper, and we shall soon be in a position to form an opinion as to the alleged impossibility of navigating those rivers, which may have been intentionally circulated by the Russians themselves for a very obvious reason. We are already aware that, as far as regards Nicolaiëff, the river is navigable for men-of-war, except at a point about ten miles from the mouth of the Bug. As to Otchakoff, the attack, according to the official documents, presents no serious obstacle. Once masters of it, the Allies may proceed overland to Nicolaiëff. The events now impending precluding all useless conjectures, we, therefore, confine ourselves to a simple statement of the numerous advantages which accrue to us from the seizure of the forts of Kinburn and of the liman of the Dnieper. Let us hope that before long the Russian army in the Crimea, completely isolated in the peninsula, cut off from its supplies, disheartened by the successive disasters that have defeated their plans and frustrated their exertions and their courage, shall be reduced to make a last heroic and desperate effort, the consequences of which are by no means doubtful to us, or lay down their arms without trying the chances of a battle.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY.

It was reported that Prince Gortschakoff had represented to the Emperor Alexander that there were great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he should risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor, not wishing to take upon himself the responsibility of so serious a movement, is said to have sent Generals Benckendorff and Hackelburg to the Crimea, to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements will depend.

Whether the Russian Commander will deem it prudent to wait for their report seems questionable. The latest intelligence from the seat of war states that on the 14th the second French corps, commanded by General Bosquet, occupied the passage of Diana, near Alsou, and the excellent positions of Tchouliou and Chamli, on the route leading to Aitodor and the passage of Manbug Kalé, the heights of which, as well as those of Kerman, were said to be occupied by the Russians to the number of 24,000. The reconnaissances made by the 2nd corps near that passage were terminated, and the French were engaged in fortifying the roads which lead from the valley of the Tchouliou to Chamli. They had, at the same time, completed important operations between Skelia, at the entrance of the valley of Balda Kalé, and the Belbec, and had explored the country to a distance of fourteen leagues, without meeting with the slightest resistance from the enemy; indeed, it was only when the French began to retire to the heights of Balda, on the 13th, that a Russian corps appeared disposed to attack them. Marshal Pelissier still had his headquarters at Skelia on the 13th. The reconnaissances on both sides give rise to almost daily skirmishes on the route from the Skelia to Kalé. The only place where there had been no fighting was the passage leading directly from Tchouliou towards the north, and terminating in the country of the Tcherkess Kerman, in the interior of the principal position of the Russians. It was believed that the autumn campaign would be closed by the capture of Bagtcheseraï, from which the Allies are now not far distant. As long as we had not advanced to the Upper Belbec there was a kind of neutral ground between us and the Russians, but now we close upon them. Fot-Sala, which is in the possession of the French, is only about nine miles from Bagtcheseraï. A very short time must decide whether the Russians will fight or run away.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

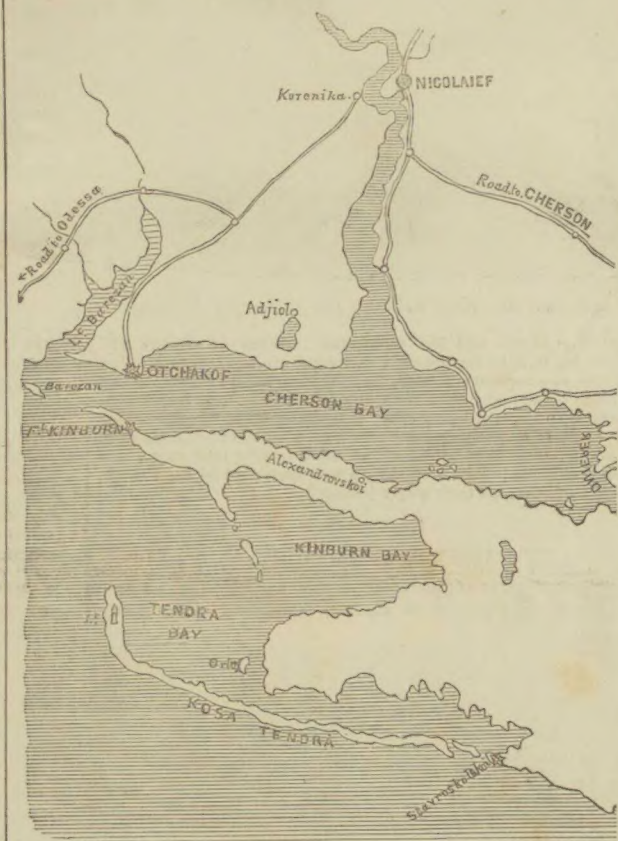
Private letters from St. Petersburg affirm that the Emperor's mind is becoming affected; and, in proof of this, they say that his train includes more priests than generals; that he prays the whole day; and that great alarm prevails among the nobility in consequence of the general distrust of the Czar's ability to cope with the overwhelming difficulties in which his father's ambition has loaded him. As regards the supply of soldiers, which was said to be inexhaustible, the most authentic accounts show that the waste of "the raw material" is beginning to be felt, and in Russia much more than it is in France or England. The kingdom of Poland has been already drained of its last men, and is now perfectly exhausted. None but women and children of tender age are now left to do the heavy agricultural work. The Grand Duchy of Finland, also, is considerably drained of its population, as great numbers of young men have been draughted into the different regiments on active service in the south, and the local battalions of sharpshooters for the defence of the province have been again reinforced by fresh levies.

The following letter from St. Petersburg, which appears in the *Consti-*

tutionnel of Wednesday last, shows what the feeling of the people is in that quarter:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.

Unfavourable accounts succeed each other with such rapidity here that the greatest despondency has seized on all classes. We had scarcely learned the defeat of General Korff, near Eupatoria, when we were informed by telegraph of the arrival of the Allied fleets before Odessa. On the other hand, the anxiety observed among the upper classes, and even the members of the Imperial family, has contributed in no small degree to increase the public alarm. A report prevailed during the course of the day that the Empress had commanded General Gezevitch to proceed express to Nicolaiëff with a letter for the Emperor, in which she entreats him to return to St. Petersburg. The approach of the enemy has aroused the fears of both Empresses. The Czar is no longer safe at the extremity of the liman on which Nicolaiëff is built, and the Metropolitan has ordered general prayers to be offered in the churches for the Emperor's security. I have this very day assisted at one of these ceremonies in the church of Kasan, and the serious countenances of the masses that thronged round the images of the saints convinced me that they are beginning to feel the gravity of the crisis. Besides, the Government openly admits that fresh sacrifices must be submitted to. In the western part of the empire preparations are already making for the fourteenth levy, which is to take place before next March. The decree relative to this levy is expected to appear in a few days. The diplomatic accounts are not less unpleasant than the military reports. The representatives of Russia at foreign Courts are by no means satisfied with the attitude assumed by the different Cabinets. Taking, for instance, the neighbouring States, it has been observed that in Sweden the King is more and more disposed every day to adhere to the policy of the Western Powers; and Count Nesselrode has determined to send to Stockholm an Envoy Extraordinary, with a view to counterbalance the constantly growing influence of the Ministers of France and England. At the other extremity of the empire the conduct of Persia does not inspire more confidence. Notwithstanding the honours paid to General Bronsloff, the Russian Envoy at Teheran, it is not considered probable at the Home-office that, with the victories of the Allies before him, the Shah will persevere in a strict neutrality. On the other hand, the very marked reception given by Persia to the representative of France must be regarded as a most significant fact, and nobody any longer talks here of the Persian Embassy, whose arrival was so pompously announced about a month since. As to Austria, he assured that the Russian Government does not flatter itself the Cabinet of Vienna will long persevere in its present neutrality. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has directed its agents in foreign countries to state that it is reducing the army in Poland, in order to show how little she has to fear from Austria. But that statement is totally unfounded. According to a recent decision of Prince Dolgorouki, the army of Poland is not to be diminished by a single regiment. In point of fact, all the acts of the Russian Government indicate a resolution to continue the war. You will soon have an additional proof of it. I am informed that the Privy Council have just decreed the raising of a militia of reserve, intended to defend the territory without actually engaging in the war. As I was about closing my letter I learned the departure of a courier for Stockholm, with important despatches for the Russian Minister, Jakow-Andrewitch Daschkoff, accredited to that Court.



PLAN OF NICOLAIËFF, AND FORTS OF KINBURN AND OTCHAKOFF.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

Paris, Sunday.

The *Moniteur* of this day contains the following despatches from Admiral Bruat to the Minister of War:—

Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855.

The fort of Kinburn and the new works erected on that peninsula are in our power. Our losses are of little importance.

Kinburn, Oct. 17, 1855.

On the 14th October, in the morning, the squadron quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the violent west winds, which had impeded our operations ever since the 8th October, permitted of our moving. The same night we anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gun-boats, viz., the *Tirailleur*, *Stridente*, *Mourtrière*, and *Mutine*, sent by Rear-Admiral Pellion, under the orders of Lieutenant Allemand, of the *Cacique*, effected a passage through the pass of Otchakoff, and entered the Dnieper.

The following day, Oct. 15, at break of day, the troops disembarked about 4500 metres to the south of the fortress. In the afternoon the mortar-vessels opened fire; but they were obliged to cease firing in the afternoon on account of the swell of the river, which caused their aim to be uncertain.

The 16th was almost a lost day to us, the wind having changed to the south-west. The troops employed themselves in raising entrenchments and making reconnaissances towards the south. The gun-boats in the river were only able to keep the place in a state of alarm.

The wind having changed to the north in the night, Admiral Lyons and myself were occupied this morning in carrying out the plan which had been interrupted during the whole of the previous day, Captain Spratt, of the *Spirit*, and Lieut. Cloué, of the *Brandon*, having taken soundings of the river, assisted by M.M. Ploix and Manen. At twenty-minutes past nine the three floating batteries, *Devastation*, *Lave*, and *Tonnante*, opened their fire.

The success which they obtained this day responded to the hopes of the Emperor. The rampart which the enemy had raised speedily presented practicable breaches on several points.

The French and English mortar-vessels had opened their fire at 45 minutes past 9; their aim, corrected by the signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute the speedy surrender of the fortress in great part to this circumstance.

The French gun-boats, the *Grenade*, *Fleche*, *Mitraille*, *Flamme*, and *Alarme*, supported by six English gun-boats, commenced their fire about the same time as the mortar-vessels. Their aim caused their shot to ricochet advantageously against the batteries à barquette, which directed their fire against the floating batteries.

Precisely at noon the ships, followed by the frigates, the corvettes, and avisos, got under steam. The ships were formed in line in front, and they cast anchor about 1600 metres from the forts, in 26½ feet (French) of water. At the same moment six English frigates, under Rear-Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Pellion, the *Asmodée*, the *Cacique*, and *Sané*, entered the Pass of Otchakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in the flank. The *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of that pass. Generals Bazain and Spencer led their tirailleurs and their field-pieces within 400 metres of the forts.

These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, moored stem and stern, and pouring forth all their broadsides, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes past one, remarking that the fort of Kinburn had ceased firing, while the works on the north continued to discharge their mortars against us, Admiral Lyons and I thought that we ought to respect the courage of the brave men who fought against us; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, sending on shore a French and an English vessel.

The fort accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Our troops occupied the Russian works.

The capitulation stated that the fortress should be given up to us in the state in which it then was. We took possession of the provisions and munitions of war of the enemy. Admiral Lyons and I sent surgeons from the two squadrons to take charge of the wounded Russians, to the number of about eighty.

The number of prisoners is from 1200 to 1500. We shall continue to occupy this fortress, and make here a solid establishment.

NOTE UPON KINBURN.

The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper fall into the sea by a single branch. After having formed a lake in which their waters are mingled, the two rivers flow on together between Otchakoff to the north and Kinburn to the south, by a narrow channel of variable depth (fifteen feet minimum), approaching much nearer to Kinburn than to Otchakoff.

Otchakoff, on the right bank, is built on the summit of a rocky elevation of medium height, advancing a sharp point to the south, and also projecting a low point, upon which is erected an old Genoese fort, in a very bad state. A battery, of nine pieces of large calibre, enfilades the channel, but at a great distance, completing the defence of the fort, without presenting any serious obstacles.

It is on the left bank, on a tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of the two rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built, commanding the passage in front, and constituting, in a word, the only defence of the entrance of the Dnieper.

The citadel of Kinburn is a horn-work, faced with masonry and surrounded with parapets, and having a ditch all round where it is not washed with the sea. It has barracks and other edifices which rise above the ramparts. It is armed on all its faces, offering points of defence, with covered casemates, surmounted by a battery à barquette, the whole being able to present about sixty cannon, of which the half could fire on an enemy towards the sea, to the south-west and north-north-west.

Kinburn keeps a war-flag continually displayed, indicative of her being armed, and contains a garrison of 2000 men, without counting the military colonists established without its walls in a village regularly built, to the south, and within cannon-shot of the fortress. Two new batteries have been lately erected to the north-west of the fortress.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

No sooner had the Neapolitan storm blown over for a time than a new quarrel begins in another corner of Italy. Those familiar with Court gossip are aware that diplomatic relations between the Sardinian and Tuscan Governments have been for some time suspended. The cause is of a private nature, but the dispute has already become serious, and may have important results. The history of the affair may be told in a few words. A certain Count Casati emigrated from Lombardy in 1848, and became a Sardinian subject. His son entered the diplomatic service, and was for about a year Attaché to the Legation at Constantinople. He was thence transferred to Florence, but not before the Marquis Sauli, Sardinian Minister at the Tuscan Court, had announced the intention of his Government to the Grand Duke's Minister for Foreign Affairs. In answer to the inquiries of the Tuscan Cabinet, it was stated that the young Count Casati was a naturalised Sardinian subject, and in 1848 he was only eighteen years of age. This was quite satisfactory; the Sardinian Minister announced the appointment officially; M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Prime Minister, replied politely. The new Attaché left cards with M. Baldasseroni and the Austrian Minister at Florence, who left theirs in return. Up to that period it was clear that the Tuscan Government had no objection to the appointment.

But a sudden change was at hand. In a few days the Tuscan Premier called on the Marquis Sauli, stated that the Grand Duke's Government had been too precipitate in receiving the son of a refugee, and begged that the Attaché might be sent away on leave, and then receive another destination. This request was forwarded to Turin, but the haste of M. Baldasseroni could not wait an answer. He addressed an official note to the Marquis Sauli, intimating that Count Casati must at once be sent on leave, and never return, as he would not be received by the Grand Duke. This note was evidently contrary to all diplomatic precedent. The Court of Florence having once received a member of a Legation could not be allowed to order him from the capital without a cause. The communication could not, in the opinion of the Marquis Sauli, be received without comprising the dignity of the Sardinian Government. It was accordingly returned; but the Sardinian Minister used all means to bring the matter to a friendly conclusion. M. Baldasseroni would now hear nothing, but at once wrote to Turin a demand that the Sardinian Minister himself should be at once recalled. The only course now open to the Court of Turin was, therefore, to break off all diplomatic relations with the Tuscan Government. The Sardinian Legation left Florence, and the Tuscan Minister at Turin received his passports.

And now comes the question, what instigated the Tuscan Court to a breach of diplomatic rules and an open rupture with a friendly Power? In the answer to this question lies the whole importance of the matter. The Tuscan Government, with a due sense of obedience, asked the opinion of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Viennese statesman, in reply, asks whether the Grand Duke of Tuscany can really think proper, "in his position as an Austrian Archduke," to receive in his palace a person who could not be received by his Imperial Majesty or by any Austrian Minister? This was enough. The Tuscan palace was in commotion. Reparation must be made at any cost. Of course Count Buol carries matters with a high hand. In an interview with the Sardinian Minister at Vienna he boldly states that "as the rupture between the Courts of Florence and Turin had taken place in consequence of instructions sent by the Imperial Government, his Majesty the Emperor would not remain out of the question, but was determined to consider it a personal one to himself." "We shall fix a time," continues Count Buol, "in which the difference ought to be made up; it does not matter to us whether there be a Sardinian Minister at Florence or not; but if you do not settle the dispute his Imperial Majesty will consider it a personal affair, and take measures accordingly." The question now is whether Austria shall be allowed to "take measures" in the manner which Count Buol indicates. Is Piedmont to suffer for her alliance with us? The Court of Vienna has formed a high resolve; it is for Europe to say whether it shall be carried out. The Tuscan Government, doubtless through Austrian instigation, will listen to nothing. The British Minister at Turin tendered his mediation; it was accepted by the Sardinian Cabinet, and a proposition was made involving great concessions to Tuscany, for the sake of peace. This proposition the Tuscan Government has peremptorily refused to receive.

Much blame has been attached to the Marquis of Normanby for the part he has taken in the affair. According to one account he has openly censured the conduct of the Sardinian Government in appointing to office the son of a refugee, and, in consequence, a diplomatic agent instructed by the British Government has been sent to Florence to bring his Lordship to views more worthy of his position as the representative of this nation.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *America*, which left Boston on the 10th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The political intelligence is not of much interest.

A desperate attack with fire-arms was made upon a mass procession at Baltimore on the night of the 4th. The Democrats of the 18th Ward were returning from a mass meeting when several pistol-shots were fired at them by certain parties said to belong to the Know-Nothing organisation. A young man in the procession named Burke was shot in the head and died shortly afterwards. The supposed murderer was arrested.

The War Department at Washington had received a package of the papers taken from the Sioux Indians at the recent battle of the Blue-water. Among them is a postmaster's blank—evidently taken from one of the mail agents whom they robbed and murdered—and is covered with Indian hieroglyphics, apparently intended to detail some of the bloody deeds of the tribe. The massacre of Lieutenant Grattan and his party is evidently one of the subjects of this symbolic history. It is also believed to describe the murder of an emigrant party, composed in part of women. Among the articles captured were two scalps of white women; a small memorandum-book, in which some neat penman had noted the incidents of an overland journey; a letter from B. W. Leonard, dated Hermon, July 6, 1855, doubtless taken from a captured mail; several rather good sketches of Indians fighting, and a portion of the clothing which had belonged to the soldiers of Grattan's party.

Intelligence from Northern Mexico states that General Castro was still in command of Matamoros. The city was embroiled in trouble, while the revolutionary force was without. The besiegers number 600 to 1200, and demand the unconditional surrender of the place. General Vidaurri was also marching on them. San Luis de Potosi had been captured by the insurgents, and General Giulian killed. Tampico had pronounced for the plan of Vidaurri, and driven out Cassanova.



CONFLICT BETWEEN THE 10TH HUSSARS AND COSSACKS, AT KERTCH.

The following is the version of this gallant affair which we are enabled to illustrate from the sketch of a Crimean Correspondent:—"I have not seen any version of the little affair at Kertch," says the *Times* Correspondent, "in which the 10th Hussars were engaged, but I have heard many various reports and statements on the subject, and it is said the despatch containing the particulars was lost between Balaclava and head-quarters. It is reported that a small force of the 10th went out to patrol the country towards Arabat, and that when marching in loose order they were suddenly attacked by a strong party of Cossack cavalry, who succeeded in killing two, wounding three or four, and taking fifteen men prisoners. The rest of the Hussars cut their way through the enemy, and are said to have left forty dead on the field. There are very few means of communicating with Kertch or Yenikale, and the many delays and mistakes made on board the fleet with respect to the Sea of Azoff mail-

bags render those means still less satisfactory. What the garrison will do in the winter is only for generals and admirals to determine. In addition to this rumour from Kertch, there is a vague story going about that the French cavalry at Eupatoria, being out on duty, lost their way in a fog and wandered about till they came abruptly upon the Russian troops established in their neighbourhood as a corps of observation, and gave them such a fright that they bolted off at once, leaving their stores and quantities of provisions behind them, which were destroyed by the French, who thereupon returned on their way rejoicing."

THE ARMY WORKS CORPS.

On Saturday last a great concourse of people assembled at London-bridge to witness the departure of another detachment of the Army

Works Corps. About 450 men, consisting of mechanics and labourers embarked on board two Watermen's steamers, which conveyed them to the fine steam-ship *Hansa*, off Greenhithe. After the usual leave-taking the men went off apparently in excellent spirits, frequently cheering, and being as loudly cheered, as they passed down the river. No accident of any kind occurred.

Many of the men's wives went by rail to Greenhithe, to have one more last word with their husbands, and many a rough cheek was moist for a moment as the boats conveyed these women ashore. It is satisfactory to know that all the married men in the corps are obliged to allot a portion of their pay for the maintenance of their families during their absence.

Nearly 3000 men of all classes belonging to the Army Works Corps have now left for the Crimea.



DEPARTURE OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE CRIMEA.



SEBASTOPOL, FROM ST PETER AND ST. PAUL.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 493)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804.
 TUESDAY, 30.—Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841.
 WEDNESDAY, 31.—John Evelyn born, 1620.
 THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—Battle of Olenitz, 1813. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1619.
 FRIDAY, 2.—All Souls.
 SATURDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 35	3 55	4 14	4 33	4 54	5 14	5 36
5 28	5 48	6 07	6 26	6 45	7 04	7 23
8 41	9 00	9 19	9 38	9 57	10 16	10 35

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SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 6, One p.m.

(From our Special Correspondent in the Crimea.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have got a passage in the *Charity*, and go by her with the expedition to Kinburn.—Most truly yours, in haste, J. A. CROWE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

It is stated on authority that the Government has accepted the resignation of General Simpson, and that his successor has been already appointed. The name of the new Commander has not transpired, and will not be announced in this country until the telegraph from the Crimea shall notify to the Government that the command has been accepted by him to whom it has been confided. Public opinion has already designated the man; but, as public opinion may have made a mistake, we shall abstain from mentioning names until the official announcement of the fact. Thus much is already known—that the new General-in-Chief is already in the Crimea, and has shared the perils and the glory of the army. In justice to General Simpson—now that he is no longer in the high position for which his own avowal declared, and subsequent events proved, his unfitness—we trust that he will not be allowed to retire without honour. Though not possessed of the genius, or the youth, for supreme command, he has proved himself a gallant soldier, and worked his way upwards to his late position without the adventitious aids of aristocratic connection, ministerial favour, or Court favour. He rose by slow degrees, and in a perfectly legitimate manner. His career is sufficient to prove that merit may work its way in England without having recourse to undue influence to back it; and that the sober, steady, hard-working man—loving his profession, and sticking to it through evil as well as good report—may come to the top, if he be fortunate enough to live sufficiently long. We should rejoice at any mark of honour which the Government might feel disposed to bestow upon the man who held, even temporarily, such a command; and whether the recognition were in personal or in professional promotion—in his elevation to a peerage, or to the Field Marshal's bâton, along with Lords Combermere, Strathford, and Hardinge, the country would not begrudge the honour or think it ill-bestowed. The new General, whoever he may be, will have a task of no ordinary difficulty to accomplish; for he will have to heal the wound inflicted upon the sensitive feelings of the army by the greater glory which the French acquired in the capture of Sebastopol. Not that our gallant soldiers envy those of France any glory which they may gain; but that they hope, when glory is to be got, their leaders will give them a chance of competing for a share of it. Our men had not such a chance in the capture of Sebastopol; and it will, therefore, become the duty of the new Commander to see that the British army shall have the opportunity of sharing to the fullest extent the hard work, the danger, and consequently the glory, of the generous allies with whom it is their privilege and pleasure to be united.

The confidence expressed on Wednesday last, by her Majesty, in reply to the City Corporation address on the taking of Sebastopol, that the great body of her people concurred in determination to support her in the vigorous prosecution of the war, is more than justified wherever the people themselves have a chance of being heard. Factionists or crotchety politicians may affect to depreciate the noblest strife ever undertaken by a Christian nation; but let a section of our population, large or small, be but assembled, and the dissenting orator is disposed of with "Three cheers for the Queen and three for the Crimean army!"

Not only in this country is the war enthusiasm thus prevalent, but from the Colonies is sent back a shout of gratulation that the old country wins the day. The news of the fall of Sebastopol had scarcely reached Canada when its excitable inhabitants broke out into the loudest utterances of triumph. A Judge on the bench proclaimed the event, and the whole assembly joined in the heartiest cheering. Cannon were discharged, bells were set ringing, the chief cities—Quebec, Montreal, and Hamilton—were brilliantly and generally illuminated; fireworks ascended, and every manifestation of joy and thankfulness (including devotional services by the

clergy of all denominations) was made throughout the colony. Nor was this a mere English demonstration. Early in the war Canada sent a splendid contribution to the two armies, and the united victory brought out the enthusiasm of French, English, and, adds the reports, of Irish. And, as the colonial mails continue to come in, we doubt not that more distant dependencies will be found to have confirmed our Queen's testimony to the spirit of the great body of her people, whether residing under her eye or extending and strengthening her sway at the antipodes.

If ever there were a period in the history of a young and powerful nation when it could show itself worthy of the great duties to which, when its own principles are settled and its own stability assured, Republican America will probably be called, this is the time. It might be expected—at least by the sanguine and single-minded persons who take the men of the States, if a little below their own self-valuation, still as the most intellectual, the most enlightened, the most free, and the most generous beings in the world—that at a crisis like this, when a people of kindred descent with their own, speaking the same language and holding the same faith, had engaged in a terrible conflict with the enemy of all freedom and civilisation, the Americans would have forgotten trumpery jealousies and prejudices, and given us the aid of their sympathy, if not of their arms. But no; they are not intellectual and enlightened, and so forth, to such an extent as this. Whether the Anglo-Saxon character deteriorates in certain latitudes, or whether the conquest of America, by means of the Irish, who have in great measure subdued the Yankee race, and are gradually making it conform to the principles and practices of its Celtic masters, is being avenged upon us, it is hard to say. But America can see nothing noble and chivalrous—but those are old-country ideas—can see nothing grand and enterprising in our championship of Turkey, and our fight for the freedom of the tideless sea. Our successes are scoffed at, our reverses magnified, and a barbarous tyrant is fulsomely flattered by those who claim a patent in free institutions. An American can stand up here and say that he is proud to claim ancestry from the country of Shakspeare, and Milton, and Newton; but at his own board he drinks success to Gortschakoff, and Osten Sacken, and Mouravieff. These Canada rejoicings have already given mighty offence to the Yankees, who find subjects for sarcasm in the filial enthusiasm of an Englishman and of Englishmen's children who, in a distant land, hear that the old flag has again triumphed, and shout at the news.

But we have no right to complain that Irish America is displeased at our victories, and that the eagle of the Union screeches compassionately to its double-headed relative, now hit somewhat hard. Indeed, we refuse to believe that a great deal of the pro-Russianism manifested in the States is not simulated. It will not do for the American to admire anything English; and so, with his usual enterprise, he pushes ahead and affects a creed which he does not really adopt. It is not—it can not be—that he respects the deceitful semi-savage Russian, or that he approves of institutions based upon an irresponsible despotism. But in his thin-skinned jealousy he cannot bear an addition to the glory and prosperity of the nation whose rottenness he has preached until he almost believes in it. We will not do him the injustice he does himself. It is not ignorant folly, but only vanity, that is making him ridiculous. With so much that he might be justly vain and proud of, it is matter for regret that he cannot take his legitimate position, and find the world wide enough for us all. But that is his affair: we fear that, even to soften and satisfy him, we cannot afford to be beaten by Prince Gortschakoff.

If the American pleases, however, he must confine himself to legitimate methods of demonstrating his hostility to our cause, and his desire for the success of Russia. Tempting as the opportunity may be, while we are putting out our full force in one direction, for him to seek to embarrass us in another, we must remind him that while the two nations are at peace he must forego that happiness. It is now signified that, whether hired by Russian gold, or only prompted by a general taste for buccaneering, divers "true Americans" are inclined to give us trouble, and that it is necessary, in consequence, to increase our force in the Western Ocean. This would not be necessary were American institutions strong enough to give the Executive a proper power of restraint over unruly citizens. But it seems that the Government of America has not this power; and, feeling this, but wishing to disguise the fact, and to have some plausible pretext for refusing to act, it has instructed some of its organs to get up petulant and unfounded complaints against Lord Palmerston and our representatives in the States. All this will most probably end in nothing beyond some voluminous despatches and some irritating newspaper articles, for it is impossible to believe that the leading men in America will pay more than an affected homage to the bad temper of certain of their constituents. But the model institutions do not work so well that we can calculate upon results; and it is desirable that the press of England should make it as clear as possible to the people of America that we quite understand the state of the question, and that we know the Americans do not sympathise with Russia, but that they have not yet been able to get over their prejudices against us. A nation that vaunts itself as a people of thinkers will surely, under such circumstances, exert common sense enough to preserve its temper.

The stringent measures adopted by the Bank of England to check the exportation of gold, however natural and proper for that body to adopt, will of necessity produce other results which the Bank did not intend, and which are not for the interests of the country or of commerce. The state of trade is at present essentially sound. There is no undue speculation. It cannot be pretended—nor is it, as far as we are aware, alleged by the most zealous upholders of the Bank Restriction Act of 1844—that the operations of the mercantile community, either internal or external, are other than legitimate; but the scarcity of the circulating medium, which has been produced by causes totally independent of the ordinary and remunerative operations of trade and manufactures, has left the Bank no alternative but to restrict the circulating medium still further. The unlucky Act of 1844 compels it to cripple trade at the very moment when trade ought to be aided and encouraged. No doubt trade suffers to some extent from the ordinary operation of natural laws, in consequence of a deficient European harvest, when the price of the primary articles of subsistence is rising

in all the markets of the world; but at such a time, if the Bank of England represented the national interests, and were free to act as sound policy would dictate, it would take measures to alleviate, rather than to aggravate, the monetary pressure. At the first commercial crisis which ensued after the enactment of Sir Robert Peel's measure of 1844 it was found necessary to override and suspend the law, which had the unhappy peculiarity of becoming mischievous the moment it ceased to be inoperative. This was its result in the days of peace, when commerce was not in all respects sound or legitimate. We now see its trial in the days of war, when the state of commerce is perfectly wholesome; and we see the same results—inutility for good, potency for evil, and an utter inadaptability to the wants and the business of a great commercial nation. The French, whose commerce is not based on the sound principles of Free-trade—who are, with almost the solitary exception of the wine-growers, a nation of ultra-Protectionists—suffer a monetary disturbance, produced in part by the expenses of the war, but in a greater degree by their own unwise restrictions upon commerce, and the consequent undevelopment of their immense natural resources. Intimately connected with this country, they come to us for gold. They receive it as a commodity, to the profit of people who deal in it, just as they would deal in tea, or cotton, or iron bars, or any other article from the sale of which they might derive advantage. But in taking away from England this particular commodity they take away more than a commodity; they take away our bank-notes, which we want as the representatives and counters of our own commercial transactions. In the same way the Emperor of Russia, sorely pressed for gold "to pay his legions," comes into the gold-markets of Germany and Holland, and offers a premium as large as his necessities. He gets a portion of what he wants—some millions from time to time—the greater part of which comes from this country. So that our enemy, by borrowing gold in the open markets of Europe, does our commerce a greater injury than he has ever been able to inflict upon it by his arms or his diplomacy. He forces the Bank of England to restrict the issues of its bank-notes, makes money dear, raises our commercial discounts to six and seven per cent, and presents to thousands of commercial houses in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, the gaunt and unpleasant spectacle of bankruptcy. And all this evil we owe to Peel's Act of 1844;—an Act as ill adapted for war as for peace, and with the existence of which we honestly believe the vigorous prosecution of the war will be found impossible. Sir Robert Peel rated the credit of the Government at an extremely low point when he fixed at £14,000,000 the amount of notes which the Bank of England might issue without having bullion to back it. For every £5 note issued beyond that sum it must have gold in its coffers; but why fourteen millions only, and not forty millions? If all the gold in the world were in Threadneedle-street the commerce of this nation could not exist without credit; and if credit be absolutely necessary, and if it be extended to the Government to the amount of fourteen millions, why not to a larger sum? The fourteen millions may be satisfactory as a transaction between the Bank and the Government, for it is the debt which the State owes to the Bank; but as between these two parties and the Nation it is unsatisfactory in the extreme. This question was practically answered in 1847 by the suspension of Peel's Act. It will have to be answered in the same way in 1855 or 1856, or perhaps by a still better mode than a mere suspension of the mischief;—by the total repeal of the measure which periodically produces it, and which will neither act beneficially in peace or in war, and which fetters trade, when the whole tendency and spirit of our legislation is to set it free.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor Castle yesterday evening. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be prorogued until Tuesday, the 11th of December. The Turkish Minister and the Portuguese Minister had audiences of her Majesty; and the Sheriff of London was admitted to an interview with the Sovereign to learn her Majesty's pleasure as to the presentation of an address voted by the Court of Aldermen on the fall of Sebastopol. Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure remained at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The other members of the Ministry present at the Court returned to London.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal, rode on horseback in the Home-park. Viscount Hardinge arrived at the Castle on a visit in the afternoon. The dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent and the distinguished visitors staying at the Castle.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, left Windsor at ten o'clock for Aldershot, for the purpose of inspecting a draught of the Grenadier Guards ordered for immediate embarkation to the Crimea. Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Panmure, took their departure by an early train for London. The Earl of Clarendon and the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, late her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Portugal, arrived at the Castle on a visit.

On Tuesday her Majesty, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, drove out in an open carriage. Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Denmark, had an audience of the Queen, and was presented by the Earl of Clarendon. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, Colonel Williams (Commanding Officer 2nd Life Guards), Lieut.-Colonel Halliday (Commanding Officer 36th Regiment), and Major Owen (Royal Engineers).

On Wednesday the Queen received an Address from the Corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the fall of Sebastopol. The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Earl of Listowel and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Byron and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lord and Lady Blantyre, arrived at Stafford-house early in the past week, from Dunrobin Castle, N.B. The Duchess has since left town for Paris, with the intention of making a brief stay in the French capital.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have been surrounded by a brilliant circle of friends, invited to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, at Knowsley Park, during the past week.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have arrived at Manby-hall, Lincolnshire, from St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight. The noble Earl is improved in health.

Lord and Lady Brougham have arrived in Grafton-street, from Brougham-hall. His Lordship goes shortly to his villa in the south of France.

A matrimonial alliance is stated to be arranged to take place between the Marquis of Winchester and the Hon. Miss Montagu, daughter of General Lord Rokeby.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Oct. 19.	30.354	60.5	44.8	51.6	+ 2.4	81	W. & N.W.	0.00
" 20.	30.155	61.1	45.8	52.6	+ 3.6	89	N.W.	0.00
" 21.	30.091	61.7	51.3	56.8	+ 8.0	78	N.W.	0.04
" 22.	30.159	63.8	50.8	55.0	+ 6.3	94	CALM.	0.00
" 23.	29.954	60.3	51.7	55.6	+ 7.2	91	W.N.W.	0.00
" 24.	29.928	54.1	43.2	47.9	- 0.3	67	N.W.	0.00
" 25.	29.956	54.8	39.0	47.0	- 0.9	86	S.W. & W.	0.06

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign - below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.06 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.16 inches by the 20th; decreased to 30.09 inches by the 21st, increased to 30.15 inches by the 22nd, decreased to 29.92 inches by the 23rd, increased to 29.96 inches by the 24th, and decreased to 29.75 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.02 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 52.4°—being 3.7° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24.8°—being the difference between the highest reading, on the 22nd; and the lowest, on the 25th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12.8°. The greatest was 15.4°, on the 25th, and the least 8.9°, on the 23rd.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1.10th of an inch.

The weather throughout the week was fine, and the sky, for the most part, clear, till the morning of Thursday, when it became overcast, and the eclipse of the moon was not visible. The wind blew strongly on the 20th and 25th.

Lewisham, 26th October, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week which ended Saturday, October 20, the births of 1725 children were registered: 915 were boys, and 810 girls. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number of boys was 707, and of girls 684, showing an excess above the average of 334 children within the metropolitan districts. Within the same period, and within the same districts, 927 deaths were registered, showing an increase of 57 deaths over the number registered in the previous week, but less than 157 over the estimated number for the week, as calculated from the returns for the same week, in the ten preceding years. The mortality of London at present is below its average rate; but it is calculated that it is 91 in excess of the deaths that would have happened under a satisfactory sanitary state. Through the neglect of vaccination, small-pox was fatal to 12 children and to 4 adults. Scarlatina is very prevalent, and in the week destroyed no less than 73 children and 3 adults. Of the 927 deaths, 480 were males and 447 females; of the two sexes, 463, or more than half the total number, were under 20 years of age; 154 were between 20 and 40; 150 of the age of 40 to 60; 129 of the age of 60 to 80; and 25 of the age of 80 and under 100 years. No less than 11 violent deaths were registered within the week.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—The electors of this metropolitan borough are actively engaged in the choice of a candidate to fill the vacant seat caused by the decease of Sir William Molesworth. Mr. George Scovell, wharfinger, resident in Southwark, and Admiral Sir Charles Napier are already fairly in the field, and have expressed their determination to go to the poll. Other names are mentioned as likely to be brought forward, among which are Mr. Conyngham, of Brighton, and Mr. E. James, Q.C. Several meetings have been held; others are organising; and a brisk and zealous canvass has commenced. The political principles of Mr. Scovell and Sir Charles Napier are the same; but a portion of the electors will give their suffrages to Sir Charles because they think that he was shabbily treated by Sir J. Graham and his colleagues while entrusted with the command of the Baltic fleet.

THE PARISIAN SYSTEM OF OMNIBUS TRAVELLING IN LONDON.—It has been stated that the Société du Crédit Mobilier has made overtures to the omnibus proprietors of London for the purchase of their establishment, &c. This, however, appears not to be the case, the Société not having taken any steps in the matter; but a treaty has been entered into and concluded with the proprietors by M. J. Orsi, of the house of Orsi and Armani, and M. Leopold Foucaud, of Paris (the founders of the Compagnie Générale des Omnibuses), by which they have agreed to take the London omnibuses, to the number of 728. Six hundred are to be delivered in December next, and the remaining 128 in two months, if required. It is, however, intended—with what success remains to be seen—to adopt the Parisian mode of "correspondance," by which system it would seem 600 omnibuses would be enabled to do the work of 728, as at present conducted. The whole of the omnibuses, it appears, will be taken at a valuation of £500 as the maximum price for one vehicle, with horses complete, &c. The revolution in this mode of travelling will be most extraordinary, and the Parisian system, if strictly adhered to, most beneficial to the public, the sum fixed for the fare being 4d. for a single journey without change of vehicle, and an extra 1d. for the "correspondance." For instance, a person wishing to travel from St. John's-wood to Highbury, under the present system, would be obliged to ride first to the New-road, paying 4d.; thence by another omnibus to Islington, 4d.; and from Islington to Highbury, 4d.; amounting in all to 1s. By this singular and contemplated change a traveller will be conveyed to the nearest point for 4d., and, paying the extra penny, will be carried by a second omnibus to his destination, the route being so arranged as never under any circumstances to require more than a single change of vehicle. Each of the omnibuses will have a machine which has been adopted in Paris, indicating the number of passengers who enter and leave the vehicle, thus checking all attempts at dishonesty, and guaranteeing to the owners the value of each journey.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—In consequence of considerable dissatisfaction that has been evinced by the inhabitants of St. Luke's and Shoreditch relative to the recent rise in the price of bread, several bakers in those districts have reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf of bread of the second quality to 9d., and household or country bread (unweighed) to 8d. per loaf.

DEAR-BREAD AGITATION.—On Sunday last there was another meeting in Hyde-park, called ostensibly for the purpose of considering the present high price of bread. Between eight and ten thousand people assembled. Most of them were attracted to the spot by idle curiosity, and the meeting was neither serious in its tone, nor decided as to the objects it had in view. The persons present collected in groups and joined in conversation on all sorts of subjects, but no formal speeches were made except in one case, where five or six hundred persons stood round Mr. Beacon, a well-known agitator, who was at once nominated "chairman." In this group a working man spoke at some length upon the origin of the war, of which generally he approved, and denounced the present high price of bread, for which he admitted he could not account, nor was he able to suggest a remedy. He concluded by moving a resolution, providing for the establishment of a "provision league," and appointing a committee of twenty to watch the headquarters during the forthcoming winter. This resolution was agreed to *nem. dis.*, and the meeting adjourned until two o'clock next Sunday. Much excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Marylebone Police-office on Monday, in consequence of numerous parties having been taken into custody for offences arising out of the "dear-bread" agitation in Hyde-park. Martin Hussey, Bartholomew Daly, and Anthony Shields, charged with throwing stones in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, and assaulting police-officers, were each sent to the House of Correction for a month. John Smith, Bartholomew Daly, and Henry Williamson, charged with being concerned in wilfully breaking numerous panes of glass in the house of Mr. Attride, were fined 30s. each, or a month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday next the Lord Mayor will lay the first stone of the new building for this excellent charity, in Mercers-street, Shadwell.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The eighth anniversary festival of this valuable institution is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, at the London Tavern, on which occasion Mr. Charles Lucas, of Lambeth, will preside. It is to be hoped that the funds of the society will be benefited by this festival, there being at the forthcoming election, on the 29th November, a large number of very deserving candidates.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MARKHAM.—Amongst the passengers who arrived at Southampton by the Indian mail-steamers *Nubia* on Wednesday was the celebrated Indian officer, Major-General Markham, who commanded at the assault of the Redan on the day of the capture of Sebastopol. He has arrived home in ill-health, arising principally from a change of climate from India to the Crimea, and from a hurried journey through India, Egypt, and Turkey. His legs are so swollen that he can hardly walk. Although not fifty years of age, he looks almost seventy. His face is very thin, and is literally black with exposure to the sun. He wears an immense beard, which is quite grey. He was the first to leave the *Nubia*, and was assisted to walk by his aide-de-camp. The crowd of persons who witnessed his landing, struck with his remarkable appearance, and knowing that he was one of the principals engaged in the assault of Sebastopol on the last terrible and glorious day, fell back respectfully, to make a way for him to pass along the docks.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF IN THE EAST.—The public will learn with little surprise that General Simpson is about to return to England. His appointment to the chief command was, as we announced at the time, only provisional; and her Majesty's Government have now taken steps to gratify General Simpson's desires, and to relieve him from the arduous position which he has hitherto filled. The names of General Codrington and of others have been mentioned as succeeding to the command of the army in the East, but, as the despatches conveying the appointment have only just left town, it would be manifestly inadvisable to publish matters of so high and delicate a nature here before they are known to those they chiefly concern. The appointment will be announced as soon as the telegraph shall notify its receipt by the new Commander in the Crimea.—*Morning Post.*

WORKMEN are now employed preparing for the erection of guns on Clifford's Fort, which commands the entrance into the harbour of Shields. A detachment of military will shortly be placed in the garrison of the fort.

The screw-steamer *Nicholas Wood* has commenced taking in her cargo of water-carts, waggons, and other stores, from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The whole length of the wharf is covered with large piles of empty 13-inch and 10-inch shells ready for shipment. The numbers amount to above 100,000.

The *Perseverance*, 2, iron screw steam troop-ship, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last from the Baltic. She left Portsmouth at the latter end of last month for Havre, where she embarked about 250 Russian prisoners, officers and men; then, crossing over to Plymouth, she there took in a similar number. She then proceeded to Sheerness, where she embarked about 200 more. The *Perseverance* then sailed for Libau, in the Baltic, to land the prisoners, sending in a flag of truce, which was replied to by the commandant of the port. The troops were landed in boats under circumstances of great courtesy on both sides. The *Perseverance* then sailed for Heligoland, touching at Elsinore to coal, where she embarked 350 of the German Legion, with whom she arrived at Folkestone on Friday morning. She left for Spithead the same afternoon, and arrived on Saturday morning. The English and French prisoners to be given up in exchange for the Russians taken in Libau will be surrendered at Odessa.

THE ADMIRALTY are making great exertions to build and equip a numerous and powerful flotilla of gun and mortar-boats for next year's campaign. A number of private firms will be intrusted with the task under the direction of the officers of her Majesty's dockyards. Four have been commenced at Sunderland, by Messrs. Briggs. These vessels will be constructed of great length, to carry a heavy armament at an exceedingly light draught of water. One novelty in the construction of such craft is that these boats will have screw-propellers in addition to efficient masts and sails. Messrs. John Scott and Sons, of Greenock, have also contracted with the Admiralty to build six mortar-boats, to be ready in the spring of 1856. They will be upwards of seventy feet in length, and are to be constructed in a very strong and substantial manner, and to have a light draught of water. Their armament will consist of a 13-inch mortar, fitted on a platform of great strength placed amidships, and they will be cutter-rigged. They will carry little canvas, as when brought into use they will be attended by steamers, which will tow them into position. Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of Greenock, have also an order from the Ordnance Department to cast the mortars, and manufacture shot and shells.

NUMBER OF ALLIED TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—There are in the Crimea 55 battalions of British infantry. These may be counted at an average of 700 men to each battalion—which would give 38,500—but, taking the moderate average of 600 men to a battalion, it will give a total of 33,000 of infantry alone. The artillery is acknowledged to be 9000, and to be the most efficient force of any nation in the Crimea. The cavalry now musters 6000 in its fifteen regiments. There are full 48,000 men without counting Sappers, Engineers, Marines, Work and Transport Corps. It is a moderate estimate to call them 50,000 men. The French force is about 80,000—that makes 130,000 French and English. Add 35,000 Turks (there are nearly that number at Eupatoria alone), and 15,000 Sardinians, and we have an army of 180,000 men. General Vivian's Contingent of 20,000 at Kerch has, by this time, swelled the amount to 200,000 men. How the Russians are to escape from such a force out of the peninsula, with the sea on all sides in our hands, is a puzzle, which we may leave for Count Nesselrode and his abettors and apologists in London, in Manchester, in Berlin, in Brussels, and elsewhere. Gortschakoff is clever at getting over a bridge. If he expects to get away this time he must be quick about it.

The *Porpoise* and *Havoc* bomb-vessels were taken into dock, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, to be refitted for next season in the Baltic.

SUNDAY being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the *Victory*, 104, flag-ship, in Portsmouth harbour, which played so memorable a part in the action, was garlanded at each masthead, and otherwise dressed in honour of the day, and the "mainbrace" was "spliced" between decks as heretofore, and sundry veterans in and below commission "fought their battles o'er again" at the festive board, both aloft and ashore.

ARRANGEMENTS are making for the payment to the seamen and marines comprising the Naval Brigade employed at the siege of Sebastopol, of sixpence a day in addition to their sea pay. This very proper acknowledgment of the truly gallant services of the marines and blue-jackets who did their duty in the trenches is creditable to the Board of Admiralty. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty the names and ships of the men engaged, and the exact periods of their servitude, it is probable some months will elapse ere the bounty is payable.

On Saturday evening four gun-boats arrived at Woolwich, from Sheerness and Northfleet. The *Sheldrake* and *Tickler* have left Woolwich for Deptford, to be fitted with engines by Messrs. John Penn and Son. The other two, the *Plover* and *Sandfly*, have been fitted with engines by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, and have been taken into basin to be masted and rigged. There were also two other gun-boats launched on Saturday, the *Buster* and *Bullfrog*, from the building-yard of Messrs. Pitcher, of Northfleet.

It is the intention of Government to augment the Medical Staff Corps by two companies or troops of 120 men each, the Land Transport Corps by eight companies of 100 men each, and the Army Works Corps by 500 men. In order to facilitate the enlistment of men, additional recruiting stations have been opened in the metropolis, and recruiting parties sent out to the provincial districts. The number of men required for this augmentation is 1540; and of horses, allowing two animals to each man in the Land Transport, 1600.

A RETURN was issued from the War-office on Tuesday giving the number of deserters up to the 22nd instant. From that document it appeared that the total number of deserters from her Majesty's regular service amounted to 350. The following order has also been issued:—"That for the present the usual reward which is given by the War-office for the apprehension of a deserter will be £1 instead of 10s."

A NUMBER of fine young horses, purchased for the service in the northern counties, passed through the metropolis on Tuesday in charge of a detachment of Light Dragoons, en route for the cavalry dépôts at Maidstone and Canterbury; at which places there are at present upwards of thirty in training, and nearly one hundred effective troop horses ready for embarkation, as soon as cavalry transports can be provided to convey them to the dépôt of reserve at Scutari.

A FINE body of men, who arrived the previous evening by railway, and were billeted for the night, proceeded by train, on the South-Eastern Railway, for Folkestone en route to Dover and Shorncliffe, on Tuesday morning. This detachment, numbering sixty-four men, received their preliminary instructions at Heligoland, and their drill will be completed at Shorncliffe. More than one half wore the regimentals of the 1st and 2nd Jager corps.

At forty minutes past six o'clock on Tuesday morning a special train was dispatched from the Waterloo-road terminus of the London and South-Western Railway to Farnborough. Upon arriving there 310 rank and file, with five officers, belonging to the Grenadier Guards, entered the carriages, and the train proceeded direct to Southampton, where the men embarked for the Crimea. At half-past ten another special train left Basingstoke for the same port, in order to convey the men to the Crimea, containing 204 rank and file, six officers, five horses, and a considerable number of the Land Transport Corps, with stores for the East. A special train also left the Willesden Junction, with twelve horses, five officers, and 226 rank and file. Owing to the admirable arrangements made at the railway everything passed off without the least confusion.

ORDERS have been forwarded to the cavalry dépôts at Maidstone and Canterbury to hold in readiness for embarkation as many disciplined mounted men who may be available of the 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd Scots Greys, 6th Inniskillings, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, and 12th Lancers. The detachments of the three first-named regiments being heavy will proceed to Scutari to join the cavalry reserve at that place, and those belonging to light cavalry regiments will proceed direct to the seat of war. Similar instructions have been transmitted to the cavalry dépôts at York, Manchester, Brighton, Dorchester, Dublin, Newbridge, and Cahir. The number of mounted men to embark to join their respective regiments is 600, taking with them about 500 extra troop-horses for remounts. Orders for embarkation have been issued for detachments from the dépôts of the 54th Foot, 66th ditto, 92nd Highlanders, and 94th Foot, to join their respective regiments at Gibraltar, they being about to proceed to the seat of war. Detachments for the 57th King's Light Infantry, and 72nd ditto, will proceed by the same conveyance to Malta, the regiments being under orders for the Crimea.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

OUR artists as they return from Paris delight to dwell on the vast benefit that each fancies he has derived from a careful examination of the five thousand examples of art which the Emperor Napoleon has been the means of gathering together as a sort of supplement to the general Exhibition. The nephew of the great Napoleon has done more for art, so artists assure us, by this collection of the works of living artists, than his uncle accomplished by robbing Italy of her treasures, and making Paris the great gallery and cabinet of the world. Our artists who rushed to Paris in shoals in 1814 brought back with them much that was useful and much that was turned to good account. Wilkie and Haydon saw in 1814 what had been done by the mighty dead; their followers in 1855 see what is doing and can be done by all the best painters in all the existing schools of art. What Wilkie and Haydon saw excited emulation, and almost precluded rivalry—what is now seen provokes comparison, and points out excellences and weaknesses with even-handed justice. "We stand well as a school," observed one of the ablest of our Royal Academicians, immediately after his return from Paris, "and we can point to works which will mark us out for many excellences of design and treatment. We have our Mulready and Millais—our Stanfield and our Roberts—our Landseer and our Webster; but each of these artists, who has had the advantage of seeing the Beaux Arts at Paris, must carry away something that will be of use to him in his future studies. Thus Landseer may learn much from Rosa Bonheur; Webster cannot fail to profit from seeing the pictures of the Prussian Meyerheim; Stanfield must have found some sea-pieces that smacked of salt-water in a way which he, with the frank spirit of his nature, would at once admit. Roberts, equally generous in rendering justice to others, has been loud in the praises of some interiors of churches, which he understands so perfectly and renders so well. Mulready and Millais must assuredly have found that the same elaborate attention to drawing and detail for which they are so deservedly famous is to be seen in the works of some of the ablest of the French and Belgian schools. Lee and Linnell will at once admit that there are artists out of England—I would name Koekhoeck for instance—who can render trees quite as ably as themselves. In sea-shore pieces, such as Collins loved to paint, we find that M. Henri Pile is no unworthy representative in the French school of a thoroughly English painter. Sidney Cooper may learn much from the Belgian Louis Robbe and the French Brascassat and Louis Coignard. Grant and Gordon will discover qualities worth remembering for future portraits in the works of Winterhalter and other artists of celebrity in France. Frith and Goodall will assuredly profit by the time they are said to have bestowed on a picture by Jean Baptiste Madou; while those exquisite little works of Meissonier might at once be placed in the best cabinets of the Dutch school, so masterly are they in point of colour and detail." Such is the strain of commendation generally indulged in by English artists who have returned from studying the choice and extensive collection of pictures which the taste and influence of the Emperor of the French collected and exhibited so nobly to the world.

There are people who find fault with the warmth of commendation which the critic in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* has thought proper to give to "The Newcomes" of Mr. Thackeray. The arrow of approbation is drawn, so it said, to the very head. "The critic talks of 'Tom Jones' and 'Humphrey Clinker' in the same breath with 'The Newcomes.' Nay, he heads his panegyric (there is the part that is most condemned) by transferring to Mr. Thackeray the very words of praise which that writer has with great skill applied to Fielding." Others, and those of reputation in letters, are as loud in favour of the article, and commend the critic for awarding these praises to the living which too frequently are only bestowed upon the dead. Fielding and Smollett had, when alive, very little reputation as novelists. Their fame is almost entirely posthumous. Dickens and Thackeray (we are now more discerning and generous) partake of that fame in their lives which our children will assuredly continue to them when they live only in their works.

This mention of Mr. Thackeray reminds us of a query thrown out the other day on the occasion of the farewell dinner at which Mr. Dickens presided: "I wonder," said the querist, "if a farewell dinner was given to Fielding when Fielding left for Lisbon, with Smollett in the chair?" To which a second query was made before an answer was given to the first: "I wonder if a farewell dinner was given to Smollett when Smollett left for Leghorn? and, if so, was Goldsmith in the chair?" We fear that no such pleasant meetings took place. Fielding and Smollett do not appear to have known one another personally. Goldsmith, it is true, lived on a friendly footing with Smollett; but there is nothing to strengthen the pleasant supposition of either querist. Wits live now on more friendly terms with one another than formerly; they are better off, and can, therefore, better afford to praise one another.

The lovers of choice editions of choice authors will learn with pleasure that M. Didot, of Paris, is about to give us an edition of Horace that will rival in beauty the far-famed editions by Pine and Milman. The illustrations, excellent in themselves, are printed in sepia, and the whole appearance, from what we have seen, is one replete with promise.

The greatest number taken by any one firm of the forthcoming volumes of "Macaulay's History" has been taken by a circulating-library keeper—Mr. Mudie. Till of late years Simpkin and Marshall were the Leviathans of every subscription list for a new book of any mark or likelihood. The matter is not wonderful: readers are divided into purchasers and borrowers—the purchasers are the smaller class—Mr. Mudie buys to lend.

DESTRUCTION OF ENGRAVING PLATES.—The friends of Mr. Boys who is about to retire from business after a career of nearly forty-five years, and the admirers of art generally, were invited on Wednesday last to that gentleman's premises, 467, Oxford-street, to witness the breaking up of twelve of his most celebrated plates. A voluntary destruction of property to such amount is almost unprecedented; but Mr. Boys wisely determined on the step in order to enhance the value of his prints to previous purchasers, and to ensure a reader sale of the last lot of impressions to the trade and the public. The doomed plates formed no inconsiderable item of the stock which Sir Francis Monahan handed over to his old partner for upwards of £20,000 when he retired in 1853. Nearly five times that amount had been expended on the stock, which included from thirty to forty separate engravings, after Landseer. Eight out of the twelve plates were engraved by Mr. E. G. Lewis after this artist, to wit, "The Three Hunters," "The Return from Hawking," "The Sanctuary," "The Shoeing," and "The Deer-stalker's Return"—each of the last-named three being also engraved on a smaller scale. The remaining plates were "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem," "The Christening of the Princess Royal," "The Queen Receiving the Sacrament," and "The Waterloo Banquet"—full half of the eighty warriors who sat round that table nineteen years ago have gone to their rest, and Mr. Boys is about to replace the last record of that memorable banquet by the long-looked-for ninety-seven-portrait engraving of "The Congress of All Nations" which met in May, 1851, to inaugurate the "Temple of Industrious Peace." The plates had been previously grooved in three-inch spaces, in order to facilitate the operation of breaking; and Mr. Lewis looked callously on, in company with Messrs. Boys, Gambart, Southgate, Dixon, and seven or eight others, while a ruthless Vandal in the shape of a mechanic mounted the table, and, placing each plate on an anvil, knocked it neatly to pieces with a sledge-hammer. The process of grooving caused several of them to curl up very much, thereby rendering the work of demolition easier; but the "Hawking" and the "Jerusalem" plates stoutly refused to yield until they were fairly shivered to atoms. After an hour's enjoyment of this unique sight the company took their leave, with the parting toast that the plates might prove "as lucky in death as in life"—a wish which was, we trust, fully realised by Mr. Boys at the dinner trade sale on the following day.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—On Monday evening the 17th annual autumnal session of this conference, which is composed of lay and clerical delegates from the various Nonconformist churches in England and Wales, belonging to the Independent denomination, commenced by an inaugural service at the Poultry Chapel. After the preliminary devotions, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town, delivered an address, based upon Acts iv. 23. On Tuesday a meeting was held in the same chapel in the morning, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, and in the evening a meeting was held in Exeter-hall, "for the enforcement of Congregational principles;" Samuel Morley, Esq., in the chair.



SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE ARSENAL CREEK.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.—(SEE PAGE 498.)



SKETCHES OF THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

WE continue our Artists' Views of what has been termed in a letter from the Camp "the large skeleton of the city, its roofless tottering walls, and vast heaps of rubbish and cinders." The first scene, at page 493, has been sketched by Mr. Crowe, from the ruins of St. Peter and St. Paul; the second View, at page 496 also by Mr. Crowe, is from the Arsenal Creek; and the third scene, by Mr. Goodall, shows a shattered house in picturesque ruin at the entrance to Sebastopol from the Woronzoff road. These several points have already been described by our Correspondent in his letters from the Camp. The following vivid picture of the scene which Sebastopol presents, from whatever point it may be viewed, is given in "A Soldier's Letter" in the *Times* of Thursday. The writer, on visiting the town immediately after the siege, says:—

What a sight! Every step you take the mind became overwhelmed at what you saw, until one's ideas were staggered. Here you saw what had been a street of gorgeous palaces; there you saw a mighty but solemn temple; yonder a ponderous line of classic buildings and terraces—all in a pile of blackened, smouldering ruins. Some houses that I entered presented an appearance which would almost grieve one to look at, for pity's sake, from their irredeemable ruin and desolation. The dwellings of the upper classes appear to have been built and fitted up to the utmost degree of comfort, convenience, and chasteness. But the chaos in which everything was found I cannot describe. In what had been the drawing-room would lie the broken shaft of a column of polished marble, the Corinthian capital of which shone with burnished gold, while the upper part of its fellow still adhered to the ceiling which it was intended to support, and the weight of which now brought the ceiling nearly down to the flooring. Close beside would be a large block of stone that had crushed to pieces a piano of extraordinary beauty and dimensions, a shot or shell having shattered it from the wall of masonry. Fragments of marble chimneys, gilded picture-frames, music, pieces of polished mahogany of elegant forms, belonging to tables, sideboards, sofas, &c., were everywhere strewn about. The beautiful places of worship were all ruinous empty shells, riddled, like all the houses and buildings, with shot and shell. One thing, however, went to show that the inhabitants had long left their dwellings, probably as long ago as the first bombardment, for every house appeared to have been in occupation of the military from the debris of clothing and appointments everywhere seen. Those inhabitants, it is probable too, who had left with the forlorn hope of ever returning, doubtless, with a true Russian spirit and feeling, spread about them what ruin and damage they could before leaving; and what they failed to do the soldiers did for them before they left.

But without this our projectiles would have destroyed nearly every stone and stick. Those noble buildings which are seen from our heights with smooth white exterior walls and green roofs, which smile and look pleasant as a sun-bank in the distance, on approaching them are found to be cold, forbidding ruins—pierced from top to bottom in every direction. The effect of our 13-inch shell can everywhere be seen, weighing as they do 200 lb.; and, falling from an altitude of a mile and a half, or about 3000 yards, their concussion is equal to seventy tons. Large gaps or empty spaces in rows or clusters of buildings tell that a shell has penetrated the roof or wall and descended to a depth below the foundation, and in an instant not a vestige remained—nearly every atom scattered to the winds in all directions. But Sebastopol has been known and feared more as an arsenal; and an arsenal we found it. No one is prepared to hear of the extent of the warlike resources, naval and military. As you leave the Camp and thread your way down the ravines, you enter a *faubourg*, or suburban village, most beautifully situated on the slopes of the opposite hills of the Great Redan and Flagstaff Bastions; but now scarcely one stone remains on another. Leaving this, you wind at once upon the creek adjoining the Great Harbour; here frowns a formidable battery of ships' guns. The left of this creek is the main city sloping up to a height of about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This is called the "French side," as it was commanded by the Flagstaff Battery, which the French captured. The Redan, the most formidable of all, covered the public works and the barracks—immense buildings, plain but beautiful structures of brown stone of marble whiteness. The vast store buildings, of the same appearance, form a grand quay not equalled anywhere. The quay is terminated by Fort Paul, now destroyed, having been blown up by the Russians on the night of the 8th before leaving.

THE FAVOURITE SONG AT THE CAMP.

THE singing of old songs, catches, glees, and choruses forms a principal feature in the amusements of the Camp. During the long evenings of the past summer our men used to sit in some old redoubt or abandoned trench, and there the song and toast went round, and once or twice I heard some original and extemporaneous verses *à propos* to the time and place, to our Government at home, to our Generals at head-quarters, to the Czar in his palace, and to Johnny Russ in front, which were not only witty and satirical, but highly indicative of poetic genius. I took a note, one evening, of an encore verse to the "British Grenadiers," which was received with wonderful enthusiasm by a large company of red-coats who were watching the infernal fire of the Redan upon our advanced trenches. It was getting dark, but the Redan dropped shells every few seconds into our works, producing the effect of the most brilliant fireworks. Unfortunately, when morning dawned, a terrible list of killed and wounded proved the accuracy of Russian artillery practice. The verse was as follows:—

And soon a song of Victory shall cheer the hearts of all,
And triumph float on every breeze borne from Sebastopol,
Where Frenchmen brave, and black Zouaves, the men who know no fears,
Have side by side like brothers fought with British Grenadiers:
The Great Redan shall thunder find, and we will find the cheers—
With a row-dow-dow, and a row-dow-dow, for the British Grenadiers!

But of all songs the favourite song at the Camp is "Annie Laurie." Words and music combine to render it popular; for every soldier has a sweetheart, and almost every soldier possesses the organ of tune. Every new draught from England marches into regimental quarters at the Camp, the band playing this old and recently modernised Scotch melody. I heard the song sung on the evening of the 7th of September, under circumstances so peculiar that I never can forget them. Codrington had visited us on parade in the afternoon, and addressed the men. We were told that on the next day the assault was to be made on the Great Redan; "And," said the General, "the Commander-in-Chief feels assured that the Light Division—never known to fail—will again nobly do its duty." This was a good speech, according to the poetry and the romance of war; a Manchester orator would have said—"The Commander-in-Chief sends his congratulations, and begs to state that at this hour to-morrow about 1500 of you will be killed or wounded." Every man understood it, according to the Manchester version; but, though a few cheeks turned pale, not an eye quailed, not a muscle trembled. About eight o'clock in the evening I walked towards the Victoria Redoubt to gaze for the last time on the terrible batteries of Sebastopol. Hundreds of soldiers were sitting on the other side the hill looking down on the doomed city. A song was proposed, silence obtained, and a corporal in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade started "Annie Laurie." He had a tenor voice, tolerably good, and sang with expression, but the chorus was taken up by the audience in a much lower key, and hundreds of voices in the most exact time and harmony sang together—

And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die!

The effect was extraordinary; at least I felt it so. I never heard any chorus in an oratorio rendered with greater solemnity. The heart of each singer was evidently far away over the sea. It was more like a psalm than a ballad; for at such a time, on the eve of a great battle, a soldier thinks only of his love and his God. The song was scarcely finished when the bugle sounded to quarters, and the company dispersed—never to meet again. Ere the next sunset the singer of the song, and scores of those who joined in the chorus, were lying stiff and stark in the ditch of the Redan, having "laid down and died" at the command of a sterner mistress than any of womankind. And there they still lie; and the ditch that used to be so deep is now level with the embrasures. Alas! how many hearts are breaking for them at home! How many eyes "dark blue" as Annie Laurie's have scanned the horrid list recording the names of the dead, finding what they most dreaded to see! How many loving women whose happiness is for ever buried in the grave which holds the mangled remains of the idol they treasured have fallen on their knees and asked God to take pity on them and let them die too?—W. C., *Letter from the Camp.*

THE REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORD.—We were much grieved to observe, in the list of bankrupts in the *Gazette* of Friday last, the name of Sir Robert Price, one of the representatives of this city, who has been a great sufferer from extensive engagements in mining and other speculations. Several of the London papers have announced that the bankruptcy would occasion an immediate vacancy in the representation of this city; but we are informed that the seat will not become void until twelve months have elapsed, and that if the bankruptcy is superseded within that period there will be no vacancy at all.—*Hereford Journal.*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AMONG the more notable rumours of the day, we hear that Mr. John Bright, M.P., is to succeed General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean army. Mr. Gladstone is about to take orders in connection with the Church of Rome, having an eye to the next vacant cardinalship, and ultimately to the Papal chair, when Pío Nono dies, in the hope that he would then be able to settle the melancholy differences which separate the Eastern and Western Churches, by transferring the seat of the Popedom to Moscow or St. Petersburg. Count Nesselrode is said to be on his way to London, with a pacific message from the Emperor Alexander, or, should that fail, with a challenge to Lord Palmerston to decide the quarrel, on neutral territory, by a regular duel, as his grandfather Paul proposed to Mr. Pitt, half a century ago. From the same veritable source we learn that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has changed hands, an announcement which is just as much entitled to credit as the other items of wonderful news to which we have adverted.

This is an eventful time, whether we regard national or military movements, or mere incidents of the scenes around us. The duldest observer of Continental affairs cannot be blind to the approaching crisis, in which Austria and the Italian States will be more immediately involved, but which must have its influence upon the relations of all Europe. The war is just now at a point when the excitement is almost painful—the Russian army apparently preparing to rush in despair from the Crimea, and the Allies sternly seeking to bar every outlet, and to annihilate the forces opposed to them. At this moment an incapable Commander-in-Chief is deposed, and any hopefulness felt in reference to his successor is founded less upon the knowledge of the abilities of the latter than upon the feeling that almost any change must be an improvement. The Anglo-French navy in the Euxine is striking hard and well, and we may expect greater news than that the two fortresses of a liman have fallen. In short, turn the eye where we will, it is at once arrested by movements of significance or of importance.

Mr. Gladstone could say nothing in eulogy of our loyal colonists when delivering his Hawarden address, and perhaps may think it a proof of the Canadians being but half-civilised that, when the war began, they hastened—French and English alike—with noble contributions for aid of the Allied armies; and that, when they heard of the fall of Sebastopol, Quebec, Hamilton, and Montreal burst out with a shout of enthusiasm that the prowess of the "old countries" had been rewarded; that judges cheered from the bench, and clergy of all denominations exulted in the pulpits; and that cannon-roar, fireworks, and illuminations testified to the delight of the loyal colony. Mr. Gladstone's cosmopolitanism may lead him to sneer at such manifestations, but they have been received with great pleasure by the people of England, not only because they evince the warmest sympathy in the common cause, but because they are confirmatory of the wisdom of the policy (to which our Governments were mainly brought by the lamented statesman whose loss we now deplore), that acted upon the belief that the freer the colony the stronger and the more rational its affection for the parent country.

Parliament has been again prorogued until the 11th of December, so that there is yet a chance for Mr. Disraeli that the humiliating and disastrous peace which, just before the Houses rose, he was so certain Ministers would make, in the impunity of the vacation, may yet be patched up by Lord Palmerston, though we must confess that events do not seem exactly pointing in the direction of that sort of pacification. There is an *on dit*, which may have no further foundation than the extreme probability of its being true—namely, that the Earl of Derby is so little delighted with the alleged manoeuvres of his accomplished ex-Chancellor of Exchequer, that it will need some preternatural tact (of the kind with which Vivian Grey won over the Marquis of Carabas) to reunite certain political ligaments which have been lately ruptured. Lord Galway has, however, certified that Mr. Disraeli has none of the peace-notions which have been recently attributed to him. The Conservative party retain the Huntingdonshire seat vacated by the succession of Lord Mandeville to the peerage—the new member, Mr. James Rust, a retired barrister and distinguished University scholar, pledging himself to support the Government in carrying on the war with the utmost vigour. While speaking of Parliament, it should be added that the seat of the late Sir William Molesworth is asked for Mr. Scovell, a wharfinger, who polled a large number of votes on a former occasion; and for Sir Charles Napier, who says that if the electors approve of his sentiments, to be expressed at public meetings, they may elect him, if not, they may select a better man. Mr. Conyngham and Mr. Edwin James are also "spoken of."

A member for Southwark may easily be found, but it will be difficult indeed to find a worthy successor to Sir William Molesworth in the important office to which he had raised himself by his persevering, enlightened, and undaunted advocacy of colonial rights. Several names are, of course, mentioned; among them, those of Lord Elgin, who has had experience in the government of a colony; and of the Duke of Somerset, who, as Lord Seymour, has had official training. To the last vacated office of State, that of the Postmaster-General, his Grace might, it was understood, have been appointed, but the place was not exalted enough for a Duke of Somerset. Our colonial empire and the situation of a Secretary of State may not be below his ambition. There is Lord John Russell, the last Colonial Secretary, too. Lord Palmerston has a "high opinion" of him, and is very forgiving; but perhaps it is a little too soon to forget Vienna. Mr. Gladstone is a peacemaker, and self-excluded, luckily; for his colonial rule some ten years since was anything but felicitous. The great importance of the office of Secretary for the Colonies makes it essential that a large-minded man should be selected for it, and the circle within which the Premier will look is, unfortunately, sadly contracted, and not very brilliant.

The indignation of the loyal Jersey men was not to be trifled with, and the three persons who have been implicated in the late outrageous insults to our own Sovereign, and the attempt to procure the assassination of her ally, have been unceremoniously turned out of the island whose hospitality they have repaid with disgusting ingratitude. They find a few advocates here, but these are of a class whose advocacy is a fouler stigma to a cause than any legal branding can be. The usual fictions with which personages of the class of M. Piacini garnish their "martyrdom" have been urged, one being that a magistrate of Jersey proposed that the refugees with their wives and children should be sent out to sea in a vessel, which should be scuttled—Nantes fashion. That the indignation felt by some honest men at proposals for the cold-blooded murder of a Sovereign might have induced him to say that something of this kind would serve the scoundrels right is probable enough; but the precautions taken by the authorities that not a hair of the head of one of the refugees should be injured by the excited mob shows how resolved they were that the contemptuous expulsion to which the *proscrits* were subjected, should not be dignified into persecution, and Europe perfectly comprehends that the process administered was simply that of kicking a ruffian down-stairs.

The records of wife-beating brutalities which are daily registered, and which will, no doubt, furnish a complete case for a police enactment of great severity next Session, have been varied this week by a yet more harrowing narrative, into which one enters with reluctance. It may be enough to say that this was the case of a poor girl who, in the very hour of woman's life when all but unredeemed and unredeemable brutes must soften into sympathy for her, was expelled from a lodging by a callous and hardened individual of her own sex, and was subsequently refused shelter by workhouse officials, for whom the strongest word of condemnation in the English language would not be too strong. The whole case is too disgusting for more comment, but we must add that the magistrate who heard it took a strangely-indulgent view of the conduct of the coarse

brutal woman who thrust the girl from her house, and that we trust the officials who are mixed up in the affair will be indignantly dismissed from their position by common outcry of the ratepayers who hire them. The only person who behaved humanely in the affair was a policeman.

The bread-meeting to which we adverted last week was renewed on Sunday in the Park, but the people, who, it might be supposed, were more immediately affected by the price of bread, seemed to pay little heed to the summons to attend. A great many were present out of curiosity, but they manifested no earnestness of interest in arguments which were of the weakest, and they were easily distracted by any interruption. The question itself has been too fully discussed in these columns to render necessary more than a mere reference to one of the facts of the week; we shall add, however, that the police precautions, taken in anticipation of excitement on the part of the people, were very discreet and humane. No police interference was, however, needed.

The address to her Majesty from the Corporation of the City of London on the fall of Sebastopol, was presented on Wednesday, and was an exceedingly interesting ceremony, and one of a character more elevated than the formalities of a Lord Mayor's career often attain. The Queen received the address on her throne in St. George's Hall; the Home Secretary, Sir G. Grey, being in attendance, as chief representative of the Ministry. The address was tolerably well written, and the prayer with which it closed, that "her Majesty's life" might long be spared, to guide us in war, to govern us in peace, and to reign over a people distinguished for its love of freedom, its enterprising commerce, its ardent pursuit of science, and its possession of a pure Christianity, might not be the choicest composition in the world; but what it meant was what we all mean and feel whenever the subject is approached. The Queen's reply spoke of her admiration for the enduring patience and heroic courage of her brave soldiers and sailors; and also contained the assurance, ever welcome to British ears, that the war is to be prosecuted with vigour until, by the blessing of God on our own efforts and those of our Allies, it can be concluded by a lasting and honourable peace. This address and reply will have a place in our history, and the civil magistrate is fortunate in closing his consulship with the discharge of so notable a duty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN, VISCOUNT DE VESCI.

THIS venerable and much-esteemed nobleman died on the 19th instant, at Portaferry, co. Down, Ireland, aged 84. His Lordship was a Representative Peer, an Irish Baronet, and Lord Lieutenant of Queen's County. He succeeded to the title the 13th Oct., 1804. In 1800 he married Frances Letitia, fifth daughter of the late Right Hon. William Brownlow, and leaves a daughter, Catherine, wife of Patrick John Nugent, Esq., of Portaferry, and two sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, present and third Viscount de Vesci, was born the 20th Sept., 1803, and is married to Lady Emma Herbert, daughter of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke.

The nobleman whose death we record was son and heir of Thomas, first Viscount, by Elizabeth Selina, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart. The family from which he descended is one of the oldest in the kingdom. The father of the first Peer was Bishop of Ossory in 1712.

THE HON. DOWELL O'REILLY.

THE Hon. Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General for nearly a quarter of a century of Jamaica, and President of the Legislative Council there, was the sixth son of the late Matthew O'Reilly, Esq., and the uncle of the present Miles William O'Reilly, Esq., of Knock Abbey Castle, in the county of Louth, a Roman Catholic family of some respectability in Ireland. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was born in 1795, and was a member of the Irish bar. He was, some four-and-twenty years ago, appointed Attorney-General of Jamaica, by the present Earl of Derby, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the first administration of Earl Grey.

On the death of the Hon. James Gayleard, in June last, Mr. O'Reilly was named by Sir Henry Barkly to the distinguished office of President of the Legislative Council, an honour which he did not survive sufficiently long to admit of his inauguration. The hon. and respected gentleman died on the 13th ult., at his residence, St. Andrew's, Kingston, Jamaica. His remains were the following day attended by a large number of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of Kingston to the Catholic cemetery of that town, where Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was buried, pursuant to his dying request. Mass was previously performed in honour of the deceased at Trinity Chapel, Kingston. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly's elder brother, Colonel Walter O'Reilly, O.B., married in November, 1827, Harriett Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, and died in 1844. Mr. Dowell O'Reilly was himself never married.

MRS. CARPENTER.

THIS lady, who died, aged 95, on the 20th ult., at her residence, 7, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, London, was Hester, relict of General George Carpenter, whose demise occurred very recently. The venerable lady retained her faculties clear and unimpaired to the last. She was the daughter of Robert Moore, Esq., of Moore Vale, county Armagh, the granddaughter of Wallace of Crobane, county Down, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Ross, of Rosstrevor, M.P. She was particularly proud of her descent from Sir William Wallace, the defender of Scotland, and a very fine portrait of that great chieftain graced her apartment, having been in her family through many generations. Shortly previous to the death of her husband she lost her only surviving son, Colonel Carpenter, who fell at the head of his regiment, the 41st, while sustaining the brunt of the first attack of the Russians at the battle of Inkerman. A very handsome and tasteful monument of white Italian marble has been erected in Kensal-green Cemetery to the memory of both father and son, and now also forms the last resting-place of the venerable subject of this notice, whose death has caused much sorrow to an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

JOHN STUART WORTLEY, BARON WHARNCLIFFE. THE death of this respected peer occurred at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire, on the 22nd inst., after some months' suffering from severe illness. His Lordship was born 23rd April, 1801, the eldest son of James, first Lord Wharncliffe, by Elizabeth Caroline Mary, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Erne, and the grandson of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart (second son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G.), who assumed, in 1795, the additional surname and arms of Wortley, on succeeding to the great Yorkshire and Cornwall estates of his mother, Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu. Lord Wharncliffe, married 12th December, 1825, Georgiana Elizabeth, third daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, and leaves three sons and two daughters: of the latter, the elder, Mary Caroline, is wife of the present Marquis of Drogheda; and of the former, the eldest, Edward Montagu Granville, succeeds as third Baron. The late Lord Wharncliffe was a Liberal Conservative, but did not take, of late, any active part in politics. He mainly employed himself in forwarding the interests of his tenants, and devoted much of his time to the promotion of agriculture. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the West Riding from the general election of 1841 to the period of his accession to the peerage in 1845.

DEATH OF MR. FREDERICK LUCAS, M.P.—This event, which had been anticipated for the last week or two, took place at Staines, on Tuesday afternoon. The malady under which he sunk at last was a complication of diseases, but the origin of his illness was the disappointment caused by the failure of his appeal to the Pope in favour of the right of priests to interfere in politics. In noticing the death of Mr. Lucas, most of the daily newspapers state that he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, M.P. This is not correct. Mr. Samuel Lucas, grain-merchant, a younger brother of the late member for Meath, married a sister of Mr. Bright, and hence the mistake.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE most interesting exhibition in London at the present time is, beyond doubt, the Exhibition of the Photographic Pictures of the Seat of War in the Crimea. Every one will acknowledge at a glance the inherent truthfulness of such a display of the form and features of the men who lead our armies to the strife, and of the groups of gallant men, from the noblest of private soldiers—and we all know there are noble fellows in the ranks—to the subaltern and superior officers who march or ride to victory at their head; but few, perhaps, will be able to appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Fenton, with rare skill and courage, succeeded in producing these admirable pictures. Mr. Fenton, as we are informed, having been engaged by Messrs. Agnew and Sons, of Manchester, to proceed to the Crimea for the purpose of taking these views and portraits, sailed in the early part of January from London-bridge in one of the Government vessels, direct for Balaklava. A travelling van, or dark room, being absolutely necessary for his operations, having been built and securely shipped on board the steamer, the vessel in due course made Gibraltar, where Mr. Fenton purchased three stout Andalusian horses, and in three weeks from the time of his embarkation he landed at Balaklava with all his material. At this point there appeared every probability that the van would be perfectly useless, as the Gibraltar horses were found utterly incapable of dragging it through the muddy and wretched roads from Balaklava to the Camp. Unharnessing one of the horses, and without saddle, Mr. Fenton endeavoured to make his way to the front, to present his introductions to Lord Raglan and to General Canrobert. He had not, however, passed a mile on his route when the poor beast, which had never been broken in, became unable to proceed, and with a violent effort threw his rider senseless on the road, with a fracture of the ribs, which necessitated hospital treatment for many days. At length, however, and after many hardships, Mr. Fenton presented his credentials to the authorities, and was received with extreme kindness by Lord Raglan, who ordered six artillery horses to be sent down to Balaklava for the photographic van and material. Mr. Fenton had Lord Raglan's permission to go to Kerch with the expedition, of which he availed himself; but the order for the embarkation of the troops was so sudden, that he had not time to prepare his apparatus for the purpose of taking pictures. Whilst in the Crimea Mr. Fenton was frequently under fire—especially when taking the photograph "Valley of the Shadow of Death," one of the most interesting in the collection, and the "Panorama of Inkerman," which occupied him three days. The continuous panorama of the "Plateau of Sebastopol" was a work of much difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground and the constant variation of the atmosphere, which affected the horizon line. It shows the entire ground occupied by the Allied forces. The "Council of War" was of course done with Lord Raglan's permission, on the morning of the 7th of June; on which day, at head-quarters, Mr. Fenton took the three separate portraits of Pelissier. At General Bosquet's table Mr. Fenton was a frequent guest; and but for the General's kindness he would not have been permitted to make so many pictures of the French camp.

We have not space to enter into any detailed criticism of the various works of art—for such they are—which were thus created by the enterprising photographer. Mr. Fenton is an artist in the highest sense of the word; as we may see from the pose and grouping of his pictures. We have, by the kind permission of Messrs. Agnew, transferred to our own columns from time to time some of the masterpieces of the collection; but, among others equally if not more beautiful as specimens of photography, and of the highest interest as illustrative of the war, we cannot omit to mention the characteristic portraits of General Sir De Laey Evans, Sir George Brown, Marshal Pelissier, General Bosquet, General Esteourt, Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Lord Burghersh, Sir Harry Jones and Staff, Mr. Russell, the *Times* Correspondent, and Colonel Gordon, and the Head-Quarters Staff—a group of eleven individuals. "The Council of War held at Lord Raglan's Quarters on the morning of the successful attack on the Mamelon" is another picture, as finely executed as it is historically interesting. Upon a future occasion we hope to be enabled to devote a larger space to a review of Mr. Fenton's labours; but in the mean time recommend all who have not visited the collection to lose no time in doing so, if they would make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the excellence of photography as an art, with its uses as a recorder and illustrator of events, with the visible resemblance of the leading men of the Allied armies, and with a truthful representation of the historic and for ever memorable scenes in which they have figured for the last twelve months.

MUSIC.

WHAT may be called the winter musical season has been commenced, somewhat earlier than usual, by Mr. Hullah, who gave a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening. The hall was as full as it could have been at the height of the season. The performance was excellent; and Madame Clara Novello, in particular, displayed all the powers of her magnificent voice, and that grandeur of style which places her above all other singers of sacred music. The only novelty was the debut of Mr. Winn, who sustained the baritone part. He is from Bradford, in Yorkshire, and has gained considerable reputation (not undeserved) in that highly musical part of the country.

The provincial engagements being now over, most of the eminent performers have returned to town, and the various winter concerts will be speedily set agoing; among the first of them, of course, will be those of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall. That society is to bring out Costa's oratorio of "Eli" early in the season. The copyright of the work has been purchased by Messrs. Addison and Co., who are now preparing it for publication.

The project of the National Opera Company appears to be making progress. The *Musical World* says that the necessary amount of capital has been subscribed, and that the Lyceum Theatre will be opened by the company before the end of the year.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT KIDDERMINSTER.—We feel it our duty to recur to the opening of the new Music Hall at Kidderminster as an event of no small importance to that town and neighbourhood, and worthy of imitation in other parts of the kingdom. At the instance, and with the liberal aid, of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding district, the inhabitants of that borough have subscribed for the erection of an extensive public building, which comprises a corn-exchange, a news-room, a free library, class and lecture rooms, and a capacious music-hall; to all of which purposes its arrangements and accommodations are admirably adapted. In the principal room, which we understand, is to be devoted chiefly to the providing of superior yet inexpensive musical entertainments for the public, an excellent organ has been placed, the public inauguration of which was confided to Mr. Stimpson, of Birmingham. The hall appears to be perfectly adapted to the end for which it was erected; for not only are its fine proportions and graceful ornaments calculated to please the cultivated eye, but the size and form of its area are such as to allow the most delicate and finished enunciation of the singer to be equally appreciated in every part, so that all the audience have the same advantage of hearing distinctly every sound uttered by the instruments or by the voice. All the performers, and especially the solo-singers, appeared to be justly impressed with the requirements and facilities of the room, and to give free scope to their feelings in adapting the proper variations of expression and ornament to every phase and alternation of sentiment and composition, from the most simple and delicate to the most complicated and sublime. We cannot conclude our notice of this festival without stating that the Tuesday evening concert was signalled by the debut of Miss Mahlah Homer, a young lady from the neighbourhood of Kidderminster, who, we understand, has for some time past been a pupil of Signor Crivelli of London. She sang two songs—Haydn's "Memorial" and Spohr's "Rose, softly blooming." She was most favourably received. Her first song was unanimously encored, and the second narrowly escaped the same honour, by the lateness of the hour to which the concert had now extended. Miss Homer possesses a rich and powerful mezzo-soprano voice of large compass and great variety of expression, to which she seems qualified to do full justice by the attention which she has evidently bestowed on the cultivation of a distinct and graceful elocution. We congratulate her on her successful debut, and would urge her to pursue her studies with zeal and perseverance, that she may not only secure, but advance, the position which she has thus early attained by the suffrages of a large, refined, and critical audience.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—We have already remarked on the intended reopening of this house with the tragedy of "Henry VIII.," and its highly-satisfactory illustrations, which are conceived not only in an archaeological but poetic spirit, and present us with a true picture of past manners. A full house welcomed the return of the actors to their tasks, and there can be no doubt but that this stately drama will be again received for some time, with especial favour by numerous audiences. It was introduced on Monday by a new one-act comedy, adapted by Mr. Morton, from a vaudeville of M. Dutertre, entitled "Ange et Demon," which is lively enough in its treatment, and in which Mr. John Cooper performed the part of a *Major Pepper* in a manner that brings back to mind the old age of the drama, when distinct speaking was a qualification considered essential to good acting. The worthy Major has twin nieces, *Diana* (Miss Leclercq) and *Angelina* (Miss Eglington). The former is full of mischief and sport, and evidently having a will of her own; the latter is affectingly meek and submissive, but, when her interests and affections are really touched, exhibits a change of mood which is referred to in the title of the farce, "Don't Judge by Appearances." This hopeful pair of young ladies old *Pepper* has intended for two cousins similarly disposed; but on their coming together he is doomed to disappointment. Like takes not to like; but "Love best loves dissimilers." Ultimately, the kind though frail parent consents to the new arrangement, and permits nature to take her own way. The smart dialogue, sparkling with conceit and pun, supported the trifling action with the desirable effect; and the little drama was decidedly successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Selous, whose play of "The Templar" was produced on the boards of the Princess' at the commencement of Mr. Keen's management, has contributed to those of this theatre a tragic drama of remarkable interest. It is named from its subject "Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh," who shot James Stuart, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, from a window in Linlithgow. The motive for this act is, according to the dramatist, the too powerful temptation of his wife's brother, *Cyril Balfour*, a priest (Mr. H. Marston), who, to gain a cardinal's hat, mixes himself up in the struggles about Queen Mary Stuart, and insinuates himself into the service of the Regent under a false name, as his secretary. *Hamilton*, an adherent of Queen Mary's party, to save his head, is induced to profess allegiance to the Regent, and employed on service in England, while his wife, *Margaret* (Miss Eburne), remains imprisoned on the family estates, under the care of a kinsman, *Ruford Ballenden* (Mr. Barrett), whose cupidity is excited to turn his temporary stewardship of the lands into a permanent possession. *Balfour* writes to the husband, and causes him to believe that his wife is immured to serve the Regent's purpose, and contrives that the Regent and indignant husband should meet in mortal combat on the spot, when the latter gets accidentally wounded. He suffers much from his wound—fever and mental aberration for several weeks. At length, however, he is sufficiently strong and collected to leave his bed. A triumphal entry of the Regent is expected into Linlithgow, pending which *Balfour* induces *Hamilton* to believe that the Earl has caused the death of his wife. Violently infuriated, he seizes a carbine, rushes to the balcony, and fires. The Regent is slain. At this moment *Margaret Hamilton* enters, and the curtain falls. In the next act we discover the party in the midst of the snows on a moor near the Border—*Hamilton* awakens from a reverie, finds his living wife by his side, and, thus learning the falsehood of *Balfour*, becomes so excited that he causes his still unhealed wound to flow again, and dies, just at the moment when his treacherous relative, himself suspected of the murder, has led on the pursuit to the spot. This play was most admirably acted. The weight of the characterisation lay on Mr. Marston, who, in the character of *Balfour*, had a long, difficult, and onerous task to perform. He came through it triumphantly. Mr. Phelps, as the deluded and avenging husband, was effective and pathetic; and in the last two acts attained a climax of passion. The part of the covetous kinsman, *Ballenden*, to whose share a certain portion of broad Scotch dialogue pertains, was ably sustained by Mr. Barrett. He hit off the dialect with great precision. The scenery was exquisitely painted. Each act was composed of one set scene, most carefully appointed. The applause was frequent, and the curtain fell to vehement approbation. This play ought to prove attractive.

OLYMPIC.—"Catching a Mermaid," by Mr. Sterling Coyne, is an occasional piece, which was produced on Monday for the mere purpose of enabling Mr. Robson to sing the "Country Fair" with greater effect. The setting was admirably contrived; and Mr. Robson's wonderful execution of this illustrative ballad must add greatly to his reputation. He concluded with a dance, in which his agility was put to the test; but he succeeded admirably. Mr. Robson astonishes by the variety of his powers. "The School for Scandal" and "Plot and Passion" have been revived; in both of which Mrs. Stirling continues to fascinate. The house has during the recess been redecorated, and now looks pleasantly gay.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre, under the management of Mr. Douglass, progresses satisfactorily. Mrs. Wallack and Mr. Anderson have already appeared as stars, and attracted considerable houses to "The Gamester." On Tuesday "The Hunchback" was performed. The part of *Julia* was played by Miss Edith Heraud, who commenced her engagement on that evening, and was well received. *Master Walter* was supported by Mr. Rayner, whose style much resembles that of Mr. Brooke. It was a good, solid, and impressive performance. Mr. Rayner is likely, we think, to become an actor of "mark and likelihood."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE roast goose which was wont in the olden time to head the supper-table of that prince of jockeys, Frank Buckle, on the Saturday of the Houghton meeting, as an emblem that he and his fellows had ceased to "waste," has now quite lost its traditional significance. The leading jockeys, it is true, seldom take a mount in November, but their juniors will not be at rest for three weeks to come. Worcester has a promising meeting in its Pitchcroft Meadows, on Tuesday next; and its steeplechases are fixed for Wednesday; Bourton (13 st.) being pretty certain not to accept. Ireland is busy with this her chosen sport, and Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to it at Carrickmacross, while Wednesday will witness a similar "jumper" fête at Limerick. The sale of eight racers (including Mary Coppl), and three yearlings, the property of Messrs. Lawley and Stanley, will take place at Tattersall's on Monday: Calamus, Mishap, and Veteran are not at present in the list, and Porto Rico is also retained with a view to the Derby of next year. We believe that Chanticleer (whose stock have failed this year) will not be at Fairfield Haddocks next season. He is at present for sale, along with Hobbie Noble, Sharavogue, Kingstown, Black Doctor, Rattle, &c.

The Newmarket racing during the past week has been of a very spirited order. The Glasgow Stakes alone has produced two dead heats of three, when Binnacle and Ariosto won it; but until last Monday we never heard of a dead heat between four. Lord Glasgow's colt, a son of Orlando and Clarissa, beat Bezonian so easily that it is to be regretted he had to pay forfeit to him and his comrades in his recent 1000 Guinea Produce Match. It was all Artillery could do to give 5 lb. to the speedy but weak-joined Queen's Head, who was at least a furlong out of her distance, to say nothing of the severity of the Criterion course; and hence the Hambletonians may give up all Derby ideas, and trust to their young neighbours, Fly-by-Night and Ellington and the clever though somewhat infirm Bird-in-Hand to keep up the honour of the north. Sultan (7 st. 6 lb.), who carried everything before him in Ireland last spring, and then passed out of Lord Conyngham's into Lord Anglesey's hands for 1000 g., brought back his purchase-money and 2400 to boot to his popular owner, in the Cambridgehire Stakes on Tuesday. The Cesarewitch was out of his distance, and he was unable to bring into play that fine turn of speed which makes him worthy of his illustrious white-faced namesake, and brought its first great victory to the "yellow body and blue sleeves." It is odd that *Muscovite* should have been in the ascendant at Newmarket last autumn, and *Sultan* in his turn this. Crown Pigeon, as we last week predicted, ran very middling under his light weight; but, judging from the style in which he cut down Bourgeois—a very quick half-mile horse at two stone—Lord Derby did wrong to sell Imposture. The P.P. question remains as it was—ten voted on one side and ten on the other—forty-three available members of the Jockey-club not caring to come and vote on such a thoroughly inefficient change, which, after all, they had no power to enforce as a rule, except at a few meetings.

We are glad to find that the dose of laudanum did not prove sufficiently potent in poor Harry Bell's case, and that the appeal which was made to the public in behalf of his wife and children was premature. Rataplan has won twelve out of the thirty-five Queen's Plates run for in Great Britain this season; and we hear that Surplice had a very narrow escape of being bitten by a half-mad cat, which sprang at him out of the hedge as his groom was leading him about in his paddock behind the Turf Tavern. It had previously bitten two men in Doncaster and a Dorking hen, so that it was perfectly impartial in its assaults, reminding one of the old-fashioned odds, "a horse to a hen."

The coursing fixtures of the week include "Scorton, near Catterick," on Tuesday and Wednesday; Kyle, the Baldoak Club, and the Ridgway Club (Lyttam), on Thursday and Friday; and the Middle Meeting (Salop), on Friday. Stag-shooting prospers in the Highlands; and we regret to hear that the housekeeper of the old clergyman, whose name, all "alone in its glory," among so many thousands of the sterner sex in the recent game-license list, created no little merriment, has blown off some of her fair fingers in her well-meant ankle-deep efforts to cater for her master's table amid copse, stubble, and turnips. Nearly all the picks will be at work next week; but hitherto the variableness of the temperature has made the scent very uncertain. We were much struck with this while cub-hunting last week: from nine to half-past eleven the hounds could not run a yard, but all on a sudden they got away with an old dog fox, and ran the scent breast high at least 300 yards windward of the line he had taken.

The rowers are still loth to resign the oar to its winter wrapping; and Chambers and Shafloe are matched for £20 a side in the presence of half Newcastle, for a "bad-away" contest on Saturday, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood.

We have a mournful pleasure in directing attention to "four short chapters" upon "Horses, Hunting, and the Turf," which have just been published by Constable and Co. They are the production of Major Rose, who has buried where he fell, under the batteries of the Alma, and the proceeds of the pamphlet, which is conceived and executed by the heart and hand of a true sportsman, are to be given to the funds of "The Soldier's Home."

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nathan, 1. Barola, 2. Handicap Plate.—Speed the Plough, 1. Baska, 2. Criterion Stakes.—Artillery, 1. Queen's Head, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Siding, 1. Little Harry, 2. Produce Match.—Carissa colt, 1. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Overreach, 1. Unexpected, 2. Selling Handicap.—Anemone, 1. Adasaut, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mary Ann, 1. Firelight, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Assayer, 1. Weathercock, 2.

TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Sauve-qui-peut, 1. Duvernay filly, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Palmerston, 1. The Mosquito, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Falcon, 1. Treachery, 2. Match: 200 lb. ft.—Imposture, 1. Bourgeois, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Anglo-Saxon, 1. Usurer, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nina filly, 1. Coal Black Rose, 2. Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Sultan, 1. Mary, 2. Handicap Plate of £100.—Typer, 1. Jolly Marine, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nathan, 1. Octavia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Ceres, 1. Lady Golightly, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Prince's Mixture, 1. Railery, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Triton, 1. Incubus, 2. Subscription Plate of £50.—Glen Lee, 1. Imposture, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Backstoot, 1. Anglo-Saxon, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Overreach, 1. Pompey, 2. Handicap Plate of £50.—The Chicken, 1. Lord Alfred, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—John o' Bruges, 1. Usurer, 2.

THURSDAY.

£50 Subscription Plate.—Polestar, 1. Speed the Plough, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Ceres, 1. Persia, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Yellow Jack, 1. Secret, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sauve-qui-peut, 1. Goldhill, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Bianca, 1. Laura Selina, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Anniversary, 1. Quack, 2. Glasgow Stakes.—Tyre, 1. Peter Wilkins, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Fandango beat Challice. Selling Stakes.—Mary Ann, 1. Surgeon-General, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Beresina, 1. Alcyone, 2.

A COMMEMORATION DAY.—Mr. Gavan Duffy sails for Australia on the 5th of November next, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and the defeat of the Russian army on the heights of Inkerman, in 1854.

LAUNCH OF THREE IRON SCREW-SHIPS, AT JARROW.

THE extensive shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. Palmer Brothers, at Jarrow, presented an animated scene on the afternoon of Thursday, the 11th inst., when were launched three iron screw-steamers, just completed by that well-known and enterprising firm. An industrial company of ladies and gentlemen from Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and their neighbourhoods, numbering nearly three hundred, appropriately celebrated the auspicious occasion; the proceedings of which commenced, at three o'clock, by the company being invited to a sumptuous collation in the large draught-loft, which is upwards of three hundred feet long, and was tastefully fitted up for that purpose. About four o'clock the company adjourned from the dining-room to witness the launches. The three vessels, with one or two not yet finished intervening, lay parallel to each other, and for compactness of construction, symmetrical proportions, capacity of hold, and iron strength were greatly admired. The vessels, which vary in dimensions, belong to different owners, and are intended for different trades, are named the *Brigadier*, the *Alles*, and the *Brenda*. The *Brigadier*, which has a boldly-carved bust of that gallant hero General Sir Colin Campbell, is of 400 tons burden, measures 160 feet in length over all, is 20 feet in breadth, and 14½ feet moulded depth, the property of Messrs. Laing and Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and intended for the London passenger and goods trades. The *Alles* is of 600 tons, 170 feet long, 26½ feet broad, and 17 feet 2 inches deep, the property of Christopher Barker, Esq., North Shields, and intended for the transport trade; and the *Brenda*, of 1000 tons, with length of keel 210 feet, and over all 236 feet, breadth 26 feet, and depth 17 feet 4 inches, is the property of the St. Petersburg Steam Ship Company, and may be used also in the transport trade. The machinery for the *Brenda* was provided in the same yard, from the engine-works of Mr. John Palmer; the horse-power of the *Brenda* being 150, and that of the other two 70 each—the engines of the *Brigadier* being by Messrs. Hawthorn, and those of the *Alles* by Mr. Morrison. All being in readiness, the *Brigadier* was first launched, at ten minutes past four, and was named by Mrs. Laing; at intervals of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the *Alles*, named by Mrs. Barker, and the *Brenda*, for which the same ceremony was performed by Mrs. Chas. Palmer, followed; and several rounds of hearty cheering from the multitudes on both sides of the Tyne saluted their graceful and majestic rush into the Tyne. The company then proceeded to the draught-loft, where Mr. Charles Palmer presided, with Mr. George Palmer in the vice-chair. A variety of toasts were then drunk, and the chairman, in returning thanks for his firm, Palmer Brothers, stated some interesting details of iron shipbuilding on the Tyne, of special importance to that district, when the discoveries of iron-stone in their neighbourhood and the large establishment of blast-furnaces were considered, in connection with the coal trade; and, when they saw the launch of three new vessels in one day, it must enhance their satisfaction that they were all the produce of their own locality. Referring to their having introduced the construction of iron screw-colliers on a system peculiar to themselves, two or three years ago, and to having launched the second ship in, he believed, the end of 1853, he observed that since then they had launched forty vessels with complete success. He recollected, when the *John Bruce* was launched, pointing out the efficiency of these vessels for the transport service. Although it was a very difficult matter to move the Government to use these screw-steamers for the transport service, yet it had at last become a convert to his views, and out of the forty vessels they had launched within the last two years twenty of them were engaged in the service of the country.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

(From a Correspondent.)

H.M.S.—, Faro Sound, 4th Oct., 1855. SINCE leaving England we have been actively employed in the Gulf of Riga and along the country adjacent, burning and destroying coasting vessels and large boats, which are also employed in bringing salt, &c., over from Sweden. On several boat excursions I have volunteered, but on my last adventure very nearly got shot or made prisoner. The case was this. We had previously detached our large boats to intercept these coasting vessels, and were steaming towards Riga when a sail was reported close in shore, and on nearing we found her to be becalmed, and apparently deserted. As the ship could not get any closer in, I volunteered to take the gig (a small four oared boat) and burn her, which the Captain allowed; the doctor also said he would come, so we shoved off. The Russian vessel at this time was about 800 or 1000 yards from the *Gorgon*; but, to our surprise, after pulling some considerable time, she appeared to be as far as ever, although it was a perfect calm. It then struck us that it was a ruse to entice us within range of their rifles, as



"CONFLICT" (SCREW).

"DESPERATE" (SCREW).

"ARCHER" (SCREW).

"GORGON" (PADDLE).

ATTACK AND DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN WORKS, AT THE ENTRANCE OF BALDER RIVER, RIGA, BY THE COURLAND SQUADRON.

they had evidently prepared her or a bait, and were hauling her close in. However, they defeated their object by opening fire on us from a masked battery of about seven guns, at the same time men appeared on board the vessel, apparently soldiers; so we had to beat a retreat, the ship keeping up a smart fire to cover the boat on our way back, evidently with some effect. If they had not fired so soon it might have gone very hard with the boat, as I have previously stated. Our large boats were all away. However, we got back all right, and the ship blazed at them till near dark, when we steered for the mouth of the river, as we observed a steamer coming down, and expected an engagement with her; but, on our arrival off the entrance, discovered she was employed towing down gun-boats—fourteen of which they anchored across, to command the passage. Our great draught of water preventing a nearer approach, and as they would not come out within range, we left about an hour after dusk, for the north side of the gulf, to pick up our boats, to be in a more efficient state for another dash at them. A few days afterwards we fell in with the *Archer*, *Desperate*, and *Conflict*, when it was determined by the respective Captains that we should attack and attempt the destruction of the battery; also one in the course of construction. We appeared off Riga at daylight on the 27th of September, when the *Archer* (senior officer) made the signal to prepare for action, and for the *Gorgon* to lead in to the attack, in doing which we had to pass Fort Droimeude, which gave it to us pretty smartly on passing, but fortunately without any casualty on our side. Their shot and shell were beautifully directed, but fell a little short; our long guns answered better and sent most of their shot into this battery. But, as it was not our intention to engage this heavy battery, we steamed slowly on to the next, our old friend, and commenced firing at about seven a.m., which lasted two



CEFNTILLA HOUSE, NEAR RAGLAN CASTLE.

hours, when the senior officer, finding that only the large guns did execution, made signal to discontinue the engagement.

I send you for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a Sketch of the affair, taken by our Master.

The accompanying Illustration shows the attack and partial destruction of the works in course of construction, with a seven-gun battery to cover the former near Dviminde Point, at the entrance of Balder River Riga, by the Courland squadron.

THE RAGLAN TESTIMONIAL.

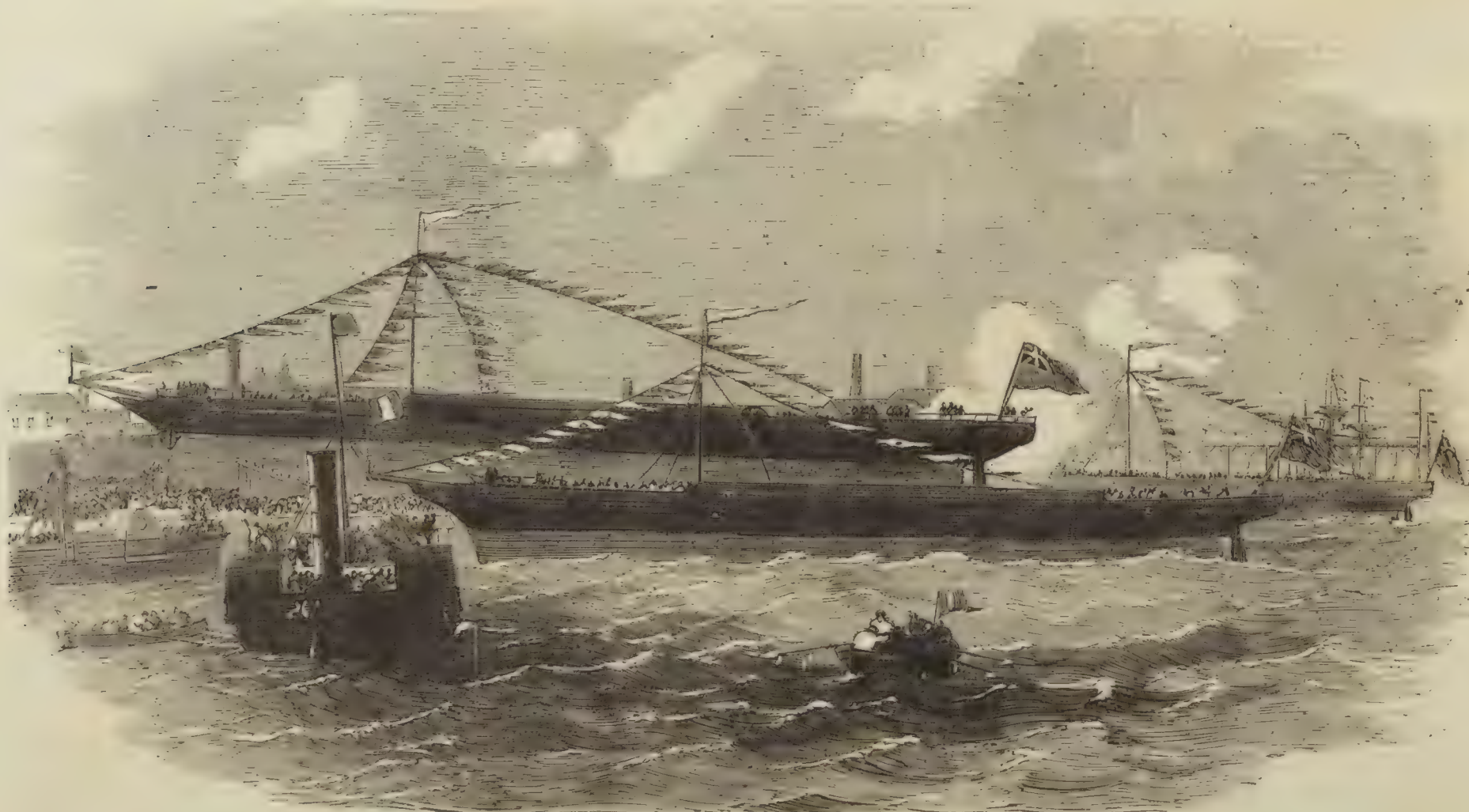
CEFNTILLA HOUSE, NEAR RAGLAN CASTLE.

THIS historic home possesses a melancholy interest in association with the war; since the house is about to be purchased, with the land attached to it, for the descendants of the late Lord Raglan.

This was the head-quarters of General Sir Thomas Fairfax during the siege of Raglan Castle, then occupied by the Marquis of Worcester, who, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, continued the last and most devoted adherent of Charles I. Fairfax succeeded in destroying the Castle in August, 1647, and it is now only a picturesque ruin.

Previous to the death of the late much-to-be-lamented Field Marshal Lord Raglan, some of his numerous friends had opened a subscription for the purpose of purchasing Cefntilla, with the land attached to it, to be presented to him in testimony of their admiration of his long public services, and his amiable and excellent qualities.

They now propose to extend the subscription, and to complete the purchase, in order to present it in an improved condition (as far as the subscriptions will admit) to the son and successor of their departed friend.



LAUNCH OF THREE IRON SCREW-STEAMERS, AT JARROW.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



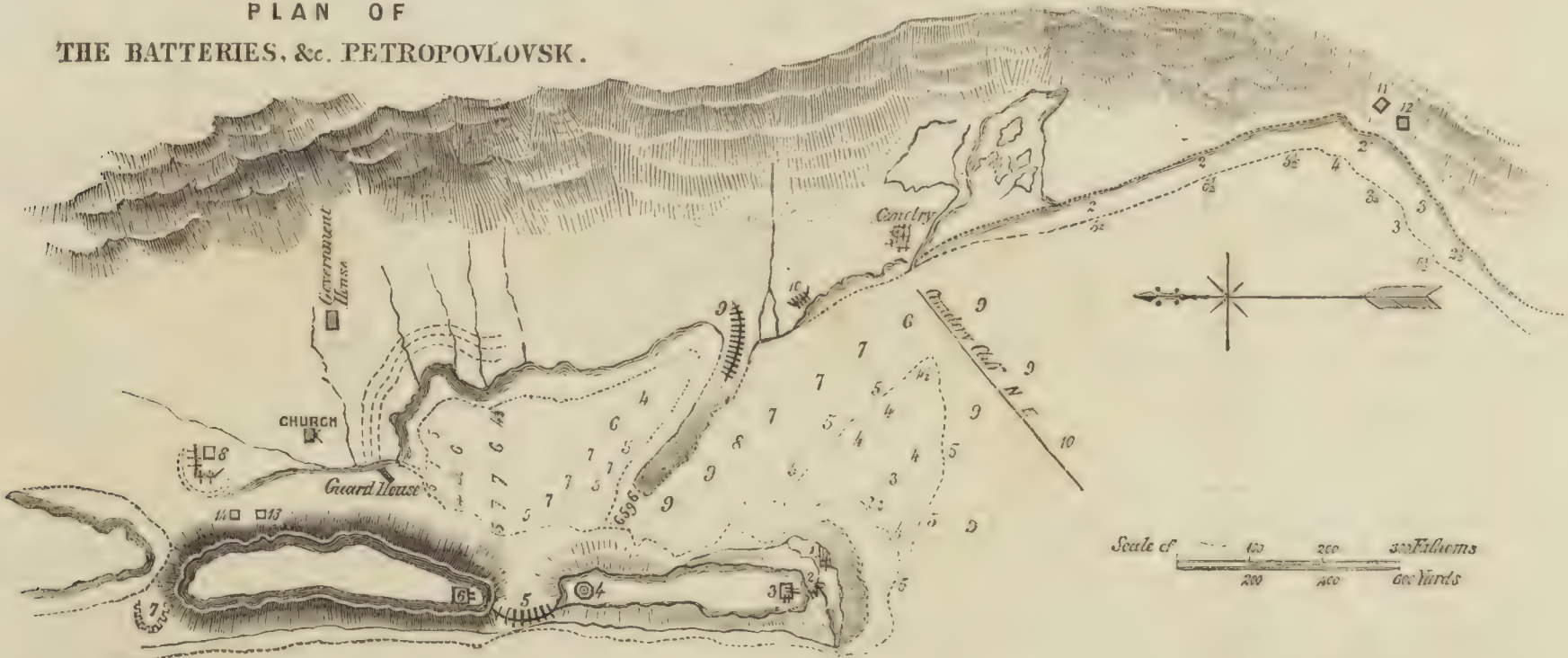
TOWN OF PETROPAULOVSKI, FROM A BATTERY ON POINT SCHAKOFF.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON
IN THE PACIFIC.
H.M.S. *Trincomalee*, Cruising off Sitka, August 8, 1855.
By the official despatches you will have learned the principal facts relating to the proceedings of the Pacific squadron under Admiral Bruce, still a

few particulars, collected after the departure of the French and English squadrons from Petropaulovski, may prove interesting.
The Admiral sailed from Avacha Bay on the 19th June, leaving the *Trincomalee* to await the arrival of the *Monarch*, and also to treat for an exchange of prisoners.

Although the town of Petropaulovski had been deserted some time, two American gentlemen, merchants of the place, still remained. Through them it was ascertained that a Russian officer was in the neighbourhood with whom negotiations could be opened if a safe conduct were allowed. A flag of truce was accordingly hoisted, and the following day Captain

PLAN OF
THE BATTERIES, &c. PETROPOVLOVSK.



- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Fascine Battery for four guns. Elevation, 60 feet. | 4. Sunk Battery for a pivot-gun, or three others. Elevation, 80 feet. | 8. Turf Battery for seven guns, with Block-house in rear. | 12. Sunk Battery for seven guns. |
| 2. Fascine Battery for four guns. Elevation, 75 feet. | 5. Saddle Battery (fascine), nine guns. Elevation, 25 to 30 feet. | 9. Fascine Battery for thirteen guns. Elevation, 6 feet. | 13. Burial-place of the English, French, and Russians killed on the 4th Sept., 1854. |
| 3. Sunk Battery on the Crest of the Hill for six guns. Elevation, 125 feet. | 6. Turf Battery, four guns. Elevation, 80 feet. | 10. Battery for five guns. Elevation, 20 feet. | 14. Magazine. |
| | 7. Fascine for six guns, not complete (evidently to be increased). | 11. Site of old Three-gun Battery, sunk and altered for four guns. | |



SITKA, THE RUSSIAN POSSESSION ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

Martineff, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of Siberia, came on board. It appeared that there were two seamen in the hands of the Russians—one French the other English: the former was severely wounded in both arms, and still suffering, at the little village of Avacha, where the garrison of Petropaulovski (470 in number) were encamped; the latter was some distance in the interior, with the trappers, and it would take a week to get him down.

Captain Martineff had brought the despatch ordering the evacuation of Petropaulovski in case of the non-arrival of the *Diana*. His journey through Siberia occupied three months, being the quickest ever made. On the 20th December, 1854, he started from St. Petersburg, arrived at Irkutsk, the residence of the Governor-General of Siberia, on the 5th January, 1855: left that place the 12th—crossing Lake Baikal, a distance of sixty-one miles, in the incredibly short time of one hour and fifty minutes, and arrived at Ochotsk Feb. 2. At the time Captain Martineff related this circumstance it was suggested he meant versts (two-thirds of a mile), but he repeated sixty-one miles; and an American gentleman who was present stated that the distance was correct. As Captain Martineff spoke English fluently, and mentioned other distances in miles, giving the corresponding number of versts, his statement could not be further questioned; but he informed us that the horses for drawing the light sledges across the smooth ice were of a particular breed, employed only on that work, that their speed was unequalled. Their treatment after one of these trips would rather astonish an English groom. Immediately on arriving they are tied to a short halter, and bucket after bucket of water thrown over them, which freezes, and they stand in a coating of ice. They are kept in this position for four or five hours, then taken in and fed largely until required for a similar purpose.

The journey from Ochotsk round the head of the Ochotsk Sea to the south of Kamchatka was performed on a sledge drawn by dogs. After travelling for five weeks and four days in this manner, Captain Martineff arrived at Petropaulovski March 13. This passage was done with such speed that even the Russians themselves marvelled.

The *Aurora*, 44, *Omolaska*, 22, and *Ducina*, 18, at the time of Captain Martineff's arrival, were frozen in the harbour; the *Diana*, 50, was daily expected in the Bay of Avacha, which is open during the most severe winter. New earthworks had been thrown up after the departure of the combined squadron last year, and the place rendered doubly strong. The *Omolaska*, too, was an addition, and they only required the men, guns, and ammunition of the *Diana* to be enabled to make a vigorous resistance in case of attack. The season advancing and the *Diana* not making her appearance, preparations were made for evacuating the place; the ships were cut out of the ice—their men, guns, and ammunition put on board, and they finally sailed on the 15th April. A few weeks after their departure the Russian Admiral arrived in a small schooner, this was the first intelligence they received at Petropaulovski of the loss of the *Diana* at the island of Jeddo. The *Pallas* not being seaworthy, the Admiral had hoisted his flag in the *Diana*, and sailed from Amoor to negotiate for the Japanese ports being open to Russian commerce. The following was his account of the wreck to Captain Martineff:—"The ship was lying at anchor in Jeddo, when one of the most severe earthquakes the world ever experienced took place. In an hour she was swung round her anchors forty times; then, with a tremendous jerk which parted both cables was driven high and dry on the beach! Only one life was lost, and that by one of her guns breaking adrift. By great exertions she was again floated, and was being towed into a neighbouring bay to be hove down, when a strange noise was heard, the men in the boats (the Japanese towing) fearing it was the forerunner of another earthquake, cast off and pulled for the shore, the people of the ship got into their boats, and the *Diana* almost immediately filled and went down. The Admiral then built a small schooner with his own resources, and came over with part of the *Diana's* crew, to assist in defending Petropaulovski. Whilst remaining to recruit his men, our squadron was signalled off the port, and trusting to the mist which usually hangs to the land, he started with the intention of sweeping his schooner close along shore, hoping to escape notice, in which he was successful.

The garrison of Petropaulovski retired to Avacha, where they are at present encamped, their number is 470, of whom half are Cossacks, 100 Siberian trappers, and the rest marines. The *Monarch* arrived at Petropaulovski on the 23rd June: she is the first line-of-battle ship that ever entered Avacha Bay. The sketch taken in the Bay shows her at anchor, with the flag of truce flying. The town of Petropaulovski is partly open, the remainder shut in by Point Schakoff, on which you will perceive from the plan there were three batteries, one over the other. Just ahead of the *Monarch* is the three-gun battery stormed last year; the highest part of the promontory, of which Point Schakoff forms the extreme, is the spot on which so many of our countrymen and Allies fell last year. The snow-clad hill on the left is Avacha, about thirty miles distant. The volcanic mountain of Koriscuska was generally active when seen by us; but the Russians state that for sixteen years it "slept," and wittily added, "that, like a good Russian subject, it roused up at the approach of the enemy to show its displeasure." The sketch of the town is taken from Point Schakoff; from the pier a road leads up to the magazine, barracks, &c., close to which are the graves of the French and English and those of the Russians, placed side by side, at the foot of the hill where they fell. They occupy two mounds, decently raised in, the Russian, Greek, and Catholic cross being the only distinguishing marks. A spit runs across the harbour, leaving a small entrance where the *Aurora* was anchored last year. As the *Trincomalee* is the only English man-of-war that ever anchored at Sitka, and is now cruising off it, a sketch of the town is enclosed. The Admiral left us here on the 17th July, after reconnoitring—the particulars of which you already know. JOHN S. H. ROYAL M.

THE CITY ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—At one o'clock on Wednesday her Majesty received an address on the throne from the Corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the glorious successes of the British army and fleet, in conjunction with her Majesty's allies. The civic procession, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, Recorder, and about 100 members of the Common Council, arrived at the Castle at about twenty minutes before one o'clock from Slough, the deputation having travelled from London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and afterwards proceeding from the railway station in a number of carriages to the Castle. The City Marshals preceded the Corporation on horseback. The Picture (formerly the Waterloo) Gallery, the Armoury, St. George's Hall, and the suite of reception rooms, were appropriately fitted up for the occasion. They were received by her Majesty in the Throne-room, and after the ceremony partook of lunch in the Picture Gallery. The reply of the Queen, which embodied the chief points of the address, was as follows:—"I have received with great satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. I rejoice to know that, while you share my conviction of the justice and necessity of the war in which we are engaged, you also fully participate in my admiration for the enduring patience and heroic courage of my brave soldiers and sailors, and of those of my allies, and in my thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of events for the successes which have attended the distinguished gallantry and devotion of the combined forces in the Crimea. I sincerely thank you for your assurance of a determination, in which I am confident the great body of my people concur, to support me in the vigorous prosecution of the war, until, by the blessing of God on our own efforts and on those of our brave allies, it can be concluded by a lasting and honourable peace."

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Lawrence Peel having intimated his intention to resign the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Sir James Coile has been raised to that office, and Sir Charles Jackson has been promoted from Bombay to Calcutta as Puisne Judge. The seat on the Bombay bench vacated by Sir C. Jackson has been offered to Sir William Jeffcott, who now holds the office of Recorder of Singapore; and Mr. Richard MacCausland, of the Irish bar, has been appointed to the second Recordership recently created in the eastern settlements, namely, that of Prince of Wales Island.

THE UNITED STATES.—The *Globe* denies the rumour that the United States Government had called upon her Majesty's Government to recall Mr. Crampton, in consequence of his encouragement of enlistment for the Foreign Legion.

A good deal is just now said in Paris about a new ballet, entitled "Le Corsaire," at present in rehearsal at the Imperial Academy of Music. The entire stage will represent the ocean, and upon this immense space of water will manoeuvre a vessel perfectly and beautifully rigged out.

A STRONG MAN.—A Mons. Gregoire has been astonishing the people of Monmouth by beating large stones and pieces of iron into atoms with his fist. One of his feats consists in carrying on his shoulders three men, an anvil, and two half-hundred weights.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RALPH WARD JACKSON.—The presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, Chairman of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway, took place on Tuesday, in the Athenaeum, West Hartlepool. The testimonial consists of a full-length portrait, painted by Mr. Francis Grant, R.A. (We shall engrave this picture next week.)

OLD ALMANACS AS GOOD AS NEW.—By a strange coincidence which will not occur again for a long time, the new year of 1855 commenced on the same day as in 1849, and, consequently all through the year the dates will be on the same day. But what is more singular is that all the movable holidays, from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same dates and the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might, therefore, serve for the present year.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the Vicar-General (Dr. Twiss), Mr. F. H. Dyke, the proctor for the province of Canterbury, and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, adjacent to Westminster Abbey, and in the name of the Archbishop prorogued Convocation until the 12th of December. No business will be transacted in Convocation until after the meeting of Parliament.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories.—The Rev. C. E. Oakley to Wickwar, near Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; Rev. F. A. Bickmore to Cranwick, Diddington, and Colveston, Norfolk; Rev. J. Luxton to Bondleigh, Devonshire; Rev. T. Nightingale, B.A., to St. Clements, Hastings. *Vicarages.* The Rev. G. M. Gorham to Walkeringham, near Gainsborough; Rev. G. J. Thomas to Northolt, Middlesex; Rev. J. Daniel to Sawston, near Cambridge. *Incumbencies.* The Rev. D. Bell to Goele, Yorkshire; Rev. C. Hayes to Brampton Bierlow, Yorkshire; Rev. H. F. Welch to Langley Chapel, Clavering, Essex; Rev. R. P. Warren to the New Church of the Holy Ascension, Hyde, near Fordingbridge, Hampshire; Rev. J. McCarty to Scothy, Cumberland; Rev. T. Coulthard to Plymstock, near Plymouth; Rev. G. Johnston to St. Mary Magdalene, Barnstable.

The Rev. W. Thompson, who has been appointed Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was elected a scholar of Queen's College in 1836, being then a member of Shrewsbury School. It is worthy of remark that the two Heads of Colleges whose elections next preceded that of Mr. Thompson—Dr. Cradock, of Brasenose; and Dr. Scott, of Balliol—also went to Oxford from Shrewsbury School.

WILLS.—The will of Lieutenant-General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., has been sworn under £6000 personality; J. J. Brandon, Esq., £20,000; the Rev. T. Philpott, Rector of Pedmore, £60,000; J. T. Lodge, Esq., of Crondall, £10,000; Samuel Riddle, of Hastings and Newgate-street, floor-cloth manufacturer, £160,000; Caleb Norris, surgeon, Lancaster-place, £6000; Henry Groom, florist, Clapham-rd., £4000. Also have just been proved the wills of Colonel H. C. Cobbe, 4th Foot, Sebastopol; Chiley Ene, Staff-Surgeon Royal Dragon Guards, Crimea; and the Rev. D. F. Jarman, Minister of Bedford Chapel, Clement Winstanley, Esq., has bequeathed to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Christian Knowledge, National School Society, Church Building Fund, and Leicester Infirmary, £100 to each; and to the Leicester Fever Institution and Lunatic Asylum, £50 each.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS IN THE UNITED STATES.—One of the greatest impediments to our commercial prosperity and supremacy is a lack of seamen to navigate our ships. This want is always felt with peculiar severity whenever there is an extraordinary demand for shipping, such as exists at the present time, and no successful plan has yet been conceived by our Government or merchants to obviate it. At the present time sailors are very difficult to be obtained at any price, and one of the Liverpool packets lay in the stream three days this week waiting for a complement of men to navigate her.—*New York Daily Times.*

MONUMENT TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—In the inscription (see page 477 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, the date should be MDCCCLVII, instead of MDCCCL.

The French Government has invited Prussia to send an engineer to Paris, to take part in the deliberations relative to cutting through the isthmus of Suez; and, in consequence, Privy-Councillor Leutz, who superintended the construction of the Vistula and Negat bridges, has received a commission to attend there.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that money for commercial purposes has been extremely scarce and dear, we have to notice a steady improvement in the market for most National Securities. The leading cause of the improvement is easily traced to the great scarcity of stock in the hands of the jobbers. For some time past, and more particularly within the last few days, the public have been large purchasers of Consols, and have thereby relieved the market of a pressure which might have been productive of serious inconvenience.

The position of the Bank of France is still the theme of general observation; but that the Directors have at length succeeded in checking the outflow of gold and adding to their stock of bullion must be evident from the great exertions lately made to obtain large quantities of both gold and silver. The purchases here since we last wrote have been nearly £500,000, viz., a portion of the supply received from Australia; and we learn that the sum of £1,600,000 in silver has been purchased of the Bank of Amsterdam. In order to increase the stock of bullion, the Bank of France has by circular summoned those who have deposited with it rentes and railway shares either to give new securities, or to reimburse a portion of their loans with cash. This is rather sharp practice; but no doubt it will induce considerable caution in future operations.

With regard to the Money Market we may observe that money on "call" is now worth five per cent. (At the Bank of England the applications for accommodation have not been numerous; but we understand that very high rates of discount have been paid for four months' bills—the rates being now wholly a matter of arrangements for acceptances having more than ninety-five days to run. We have heard of a few very good foreign bills having been taken in Lombard-street at 5½ per cent; but, in a general way, the minimum rates out of doors are not lower than those of the Bank.)

The imports of gold have been £293,354 from Australia, £90,000 from the United States, and £160,000 in silver from the Pacific. Of the above, £500,000 has been taken for France, and most of the remainder has found its way into the Bank of England. Owing to the low market value of Exchequer Bills, it has been found necessary to increase the interest on the Unfunded Debt; viz., to 2½ per cent, or £3 16s. 0d. per annum. The augmentation on the June bills is 15s. 2½d.; on the March securities, 7s. 7½d. This advance will increase the public expenditure about £100,000 per annum.

On Monday there was a fair money business passing in Consols. The Three per Cent. for Money, were done at from 87½ to 88½; and for the Account, 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent. Reduced were 86½ to 87½; and the New Three per Cent. 87½ to 88½. Long Annuities, 1850, were 3 7-16½; Ditto, 1855, 16 3-16. Bank Stock, 209; India Stock, 226 to 229. India Bonds, par to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 9s. discount. Exchequer Bonds, both series, 93½ to 94; There was some inactivity in the market on Tuesday, and prices were a shade easier. The Three per Cent. Reduced were 86½ to 87½; Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 88½; New Three per Cent. 87½ to 88½; Long Annuities, 1850, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 16 3-16; Bank Stock, 209 to 207½; India Bonds, 1s. prem. to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½ to 94. On the following day a steady rise took place in the quotations, and the market was very firm. The Three per Cent. Reduced marked 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent. Consols, 87½ to 88; the New Three per Cent. 87½ to 88; Long Annuities, 1850, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 16½; Bank Stock, 209; Exchequer Bills were 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds, 93½. The market on Thursday was rather active, from numerous money purchases of stock having been made chiefly by the Hebrew party. The Three per Cent. were done at 87½ to 88½, leaving off at the latter figure. The New Three per Cent. were 88 to 88½; and the Reduced, 87½ to 88. Bank Stock, 207. Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 3s. prem. India Bonds, 3s. prem. There was no further change in the Bank rate of discount.

There has been no marked change in the value of Foreign Bonds; but Turkish and some other Securities have ruled exceedingly heavy.—Austrian Five per Cent. have realised 81; Brazilian Five per Cent. 90½; Ditto, Small, 93½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. 53½; Cuba Seven per Cent. 99½; Mexican Three per Cent. 19½; Spanish Three per Cent. 37½; Ditto New Deferred, 19½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent. 87; Turkish Six per Cent. 79½; Ditto, New Scrip, 3½ discount; Venezuela One-and-a-half per Cent. 11½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. 64½; Ditto Four per Cent. 93; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent. 52½; Sardinian Five per Cent. 84½; Chilean Six per Cent. 100; Ecuador Bonds, 4½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been tolerably firm as to price, but the business transacted in them has been trifling. Australasia have realised 85; City, 54½; Commercial of London, 31; London and Westminster, 43½; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 69½; Union of London, 29½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ranged as follows:—Canada Company's Bonds, 142 to 143; Ditto Government Six per Cent. 108½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto Preference, 5; London Dock, 99½; St. Katharine's, 85; Peel River Land and Mineral, 24; Royal Mail Steam, 69½ ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Ashton and Oldham Canal Shares have sold at 139; Derby, 84; Leicester, 49½; Peak Forest, 86; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 290; Wilts and Berks, 4½. Berlin Waterworks Shares have realised 8 ex div.; Grand Junction, 68; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 59½; West Middlesex, 91½; Ditto, New, 3½ prem. Bridge Shares have sold heavily; Hungerford at 12; and Vauxhall, 21½.

Mining Shares have been dull. Prices, however, have kept up tolerably well. Agua Fria have realised 4½; St. John del Rey, 23; Great Polgooth, 2; Santiago de Cuba, 3½; United Mexican, 4½; Tin Croft, 3½.

The Railway Share-market has been rather heavy, owing to the numerous sales for money. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 85; Caledonian, 59; East Anglian, 11½; Eastern Counties, 98½; East Lancashire, 63; Edinb. & Perth, 100; Dundee, 16; Great North of Scotland, 6½; Great Northern, 82½; Ditto, A Stock, 68; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½; London and Brighton, 93½; London and North-Western, 92; London and South-Western, 82½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 21½; Midland, 63½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 63½; Ditto, Extension, 12; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 8½; Ditto, Leeds, 11½; Ditto, York, 45½; North Staffordshire, 43½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23; South Eastern, 57½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 109; Great Northern Four-and-a-half per Cent. 101; Ditto, Five per Cent. Scrip, 7½; London and Brighton Five per Cent. 110; Midland Consolidated, 132; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent. 94 North-Eastern (Berwick), 3½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5½; Eastern France, 35½; East Indian Extension, 10½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 115; Great Western of Canada Shares, 23½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 7½; Northern of France, 34½; Royal Welsh Obligations, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, October 22nd.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, but its general condition was tolerably good. For most kinds we had a steady, though by no means brisk, demand, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2s. per quarter. There was a fair amount of business doing in foreign wheat, and the finest parcels were 1s. per quarter dearer. Floating cargoes were in good request, at very full prices. Fine malting barley sold at fully late rates; but inferior parcels were lower to purchase. Malt was quite as dear as last week, although the trade was by no means brisk. The best oats commanded full prices; but inferior parcels were easier to purchase. Both beans and peas were the turn in favour of sellers. There was a large business done in flour, at 2s. to 3s. per sack and 1s. to 2s. per barrel, more money—the best town-made being worth 7s. 6d. per 250 lbs.

October 24th.—We had a moderate demand for wheat to-day, at Monday's currency. Other articles were rather dull. *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 60s. to 84s.; ditto, white, 58s. to 87s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 60s. to 82s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 37s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 38s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 71s. to 78s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 78s. to 79s.; Chevallier, 80s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 29s.; tick beans, 40s. to 41s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangel, 42s. to 46s.; white, 50s. to 53s.; bolvers, 50s. to 55s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 72s. to 75s.; bolvers, 61s. to 62s.; stockton and Yorkshire, 62s. to 65s. per 250 lbs. American, 42s. to 45s. per barrel.

Needs.—Some transactions have taken place in clover seed, at full prices. Tares are dull, and cheaper. Most other articles are steady.

Linnseed. Baltic, crushing, 72s. to 76s.; Mediterranean, 72s. to 78s.; hempseed, 43s. to 50s. per quarter. Coriander, 15s. to 16s. per cwt. White mustard seed, 10s. to 15s.; tares, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 90s. to 91s. per quarter. Linnseed cakes, English, £13 to £14; ditto, foreign, £12 to £13 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 55s. to 63s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 10d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 10d.; barley, 38s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 50s. 4d.; beans, 49s. 10d.; peas, 48s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 11d.; barley, 38s. 11d.; oats, 28s. 5d.; rye, 49s. 9d.; beans, 49s. 2d.; peas, 48s. 10d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 144,870; barley, 58,769; oats, 20,619; rye, 1042; beans, 488; peas, 1915 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, on former terms. About 2500 packages, out of 13,300 offered, were disposed of. Privately a full average business is doing in most kinds, and common sound congou is worth 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market is still active, and 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more money has been paid for raw qualities. Brazilian has realised 4s. to 4s. 6d.; (Granada, 43s. to 45s. 6d.; St. Lucia, 41s. to 42s.; Antigua, 43s. 6d. to 47s.; Bonaire, 47s. to 49s. per cwt. Refined goods have cleared hands, at 51s. 6d. to 57s. per cwt. Several cargoes of sugar alcohols have sold at high rates, chiefly for Holland.

Coffee.—We have a dull inquiry for this article, and prices are rather in favour of buyers. Good ordinary Ceylon has cleared hands at 50s. per cwt.

Rice.—The transactions in all kinds are less extensive; yet last week's currency is well supported.

Provisions.—There is a good business doing in Irish butter, at a further improvement in value of 1s. per cwt. Carlow is worth 101s. to 106s.; Waterford, 99s. to 102s.; Cork, 91s. to 100s.; and Limerick, 98s. to 102s. per cwt. Foreign qualities are in request, and dearer. Friedland, 108s. to 112s.; Kiel, 106s. to 110s. per cwt. The value of English is well supported. Fine Dorset, 112s. to 114s. per cwt.; fresh, 12s. to 14s. per dozen lbs.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and prices are well supported. F.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 61s. 6d.; October to December, 62s. 9d. to 63s. 6d.; January to March, 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt. About 1000 cwt. have been arrived since we last wrote.

Oils.—Linnseed oil is in moderate request at 12s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Most other oils are steady; but turpentine is dull and cheaper. Spirit, 35s. to 37s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Nearly 200,000 gallons of rum having been taken by Government, the demand for that article is steady.—Proof Licewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; East India, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is in request, at the late improvement in value. Malt spirit, 11s. proof; Geneva, 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £6 6s.; clover, ditto, £4 0s. to £6 15s.; and straw, £1 1s. to £1 13s. per load.

Coals.—Chester Main, 18s. 6d.; New Tanfield, 19s.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 9d.; Hilda, 16d.; Hull, 20s. 6d.; Haswell, 21s. 6d.; Hilton, 21s. 6d.; Stewart's, 21s. 6d.; Cassop, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Our market is heavily supplied, and the demand is very inactive, on lower terms. Duty, £300,000. Sussex pockets, 75s. to 91s.; Weald of Kent, 70s. to 95s.; Mid and East Kent, 50s. to 112s.; Farnham, 81s. to 112s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are going off slowly, at a decline in the quotations of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. compared with the previous series.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies continue to reach us, and the trade is steady, at from 7s. to 50s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of beasts have been large in number, but very deficient in quality. All breeds have sold slowly at 2d. decline. Prime sheep have realised previous rates; but inferior breeds have given way 2d. per 8 lbs. Calves and pigs have realised last week's currency.

Beef. From 3s. 4d. to 10s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Sir R. PRICE, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, and of Foxley, Herefordshire, Bart., M.P., iron-manufacturer and dealer in iron.—W. TURNER, King-street, Golden-square, licensed victualler.—W. and T. BALL, Tetness, Devonshire, millers.—W. RICH and R. HANNAH, Park-lane, tailors.—F. ROBINSON, Masborough, Yorkshire, contractor and brickmaker.—E. JONES, Finsbury-terrace, City-road, mercer and draper.—J. JONES, Chester, draper and hosier.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 23.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet F. G. S. Curtis to be Lieutenant.
1st Dragoons: M. Hall to be Cornet.
3rd Light Dragoons: A. Lantour to be Cornet.
7th: Riding-master G. Haynes to be Cornet; Cornet G. Haynes to be Adjutant.
10th: Cornet G. H. Unwin, A. A. de Burgh to be Lieutenants.
12th: Cornet A. Murray to be Lieutenant.
13th: Lieut. G. M. Goad to be Captain.
14th: Cornet L. Redmayne to be Lieutenant.
15th: Lieut. F. Fitzmaurice to be Ensign.
16th: W. R. W. Lea to be Adjutant.
18th: Ensign S. Darvell to be Lieutenant.
19th: Major J. L. R. Koeke to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. R. O. Bright to be Major.
Lieut. E. R. W. Bayley to be Captain.
25th: C. H. Layton to be Ensign.
26th: Ensign W. Deers to be Lieutenant; H. Gandy to be Ensign.
31st: J. T. A. Gardiner to be Ensign.
41st: L. Waring to be Ensign.
44th: Capt. R. G. Wainman to be Major; Lieut. H. H. Mosley to be Captain; Ensigns G. A. Forde and C. Shuttleworth to be Lieutenants; S. G. M. Dakin to be Ensign.
45th: T. G. Gilling to be Ensign.
55th: Ensigns R. F. Dalton and F. Heberden to be Lieutenants; N. F. Unwin to be Ensign.
57th: Assist.-Surgeon M. J. Griffin to be Assistant-Surgeon.
60th: Ensigns J. B. Shackie, J. Forbes, R. M. Hoven, C. J. Phillips to be Lieutenants; J. J. Hickman, T. M. Warren, G. Hatchell, J. O. Young, to be Ensigns.

STAFF.—Brev. Col. T. O'Brien to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Headquarters. Major and Brev. Lieut.-Col. G. Talbot to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Queen's troops serving in Madras, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Capt. and Brev. Major C. A. Jackson to be Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Queen's troops serving in Madras, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Capt. C. S. Naylor to be Paymaster for Army services. Capt. R. Law to be Assistant-Adjutant of a Depot Battalion. G. Western to be Veterinary Surgeon to the Forces.

MILITARY STAFF.—Assist.-Surgeon J. J. Scott, Acting Assist.-Surgeons R. G. Dickson, M.D., T. S. Barry, H. H. Dew, D. H. Shuttleworth to be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces. **BRITISH GELAN LEGION.**—D. H. Shuttleworth to be Paymaster.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Franklin to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. C. E. Napier, 25th Foot, to have the substantive rank of Major Unattached.

RESERVE.—Brevet Colonel F. G. Shewell, C.B., 8th Light Dragoons, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General in Turkey; J. Paul Veru, Esq., having been appointed Barrack Master and Storekeeper to the British Italian Legion, to have the temporary rank of Captain while so employed.

BANKRUPTS. F. LITTLE, High-street, Shadwell, and Gibson-street, Lambeth, oilman.—G. W. BRADLEY, sen., and G. W. BRADLEY, jun., Newgate-street, City, fringe manufacturers.—A. J. LESLIE, Herne Bay, Kent, and Conduit-street, Hanover-square, coal merchant.—E. LAWRENCE, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, ballier.—J. MALLIN, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, miller.—B. W. DOWLING, Sydling, St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire, miller.—T. EDWARDS, Tenpenny, Glamorganshire, grocer.—T. F. HONYWILL, Torquay, Devonshire, ironmonger. J. OGDEN, Liverpool, tailor.—J. HUNTER, Burrough, Lancashire, shipwright.

mercial towns of the world.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE novelties of the approaching season are now to be seen in the windows of the leading fashionable shops of Paris. Commencing with the materials that appear generally to be most sought after, in the first rank we must mention, as being always in fashion, plain velvet of every shade, and which for dark ones is covered with black lace. Lighter colours are trimmed with white lace, English or *en point d'Alençon*. Next come *les velours épinglés*, especially destined for ball dresses, which were last year worn with flounces for the skirt. This kind of velvet is seldom made but of light colours for ball dresses. We have next, for soirées, the *velours impérial* and the *velours mousse*. *Les moirés antiques* of plain and sober shades are also much worn. It is a material much sought after for mourning. After this we have a new and very rich kind of robe, consisting of alternated bands of velvet and *moiré antique*, or *moiré antique* and satin. Nothing can be nobler than these materials combined in the same skirt. The *moiré antique* is also of light and lively shades, à *petite raie de soie*, which form Scotch squares upon a plain or plaid ground. The *pekins orientaux* are also very fine stuffs, which, with the damask and the *gros de Tours*, divide the taste this season.



PALETOT DE VILLE.

Taffetas is the stuff which best adapts itself to all the requirements of the existing fashion; and, next, the various patterns which can be given to the skirts, that are almost always finished off with fringe woven in the stuff. The mixture of satin heightens by its brilliancy the flowers. Taffetas is thus always fresh and in favour, because it adapts itself the



WINTER DRESS.

easier to all the changes of fancy. Popeline is also much sought after, and will be very much worn for walking dresses. The Scotch kind, and the large squares formed of two colours, are most in favour.

Of collars the variety is innumerable; and, although fashion has adopted very large ones, we do not think them in good taste, and they are not, generally speaking, much worn.

For sleeves the variety is still greater. We mention a few of the shapes most generally adopted:—Circassian sleeves, with two or three rows of lace and embroidery, and slightly pressed by an *entre deux*, midway between the elbow and wrist, so as to let the trimmings float towards the latter without hiding it. The Madonna sleeves—quite closed. They are made of muslin, remarkably simple, with nothing in the way of ornament but a triple wristband, embroidered and trimmed with lace. Plain velvet will be again used for bonnets. It has been laid aside for several years past for *le velours épinglé*; but it will resume the lead this season.

Feathers also will be much used for winter ornaments; but instead of

little tufts, as formerly, long feathers will be worn to border the front and fall undulating to finish off at the side.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Paletot de Ville, of cloth, or Prussian velvet, closed in front by two rows of buttons. This paletot promises to obtain great success for the winter. The sleeves are rather large, but more closed than ladies' other over-coats. This new article much resembles the gentlemen's paletots.

Imperial rose velvet Hat, trimmed with black lace, placed nearly flat upon the front, and with a tuft of roses.

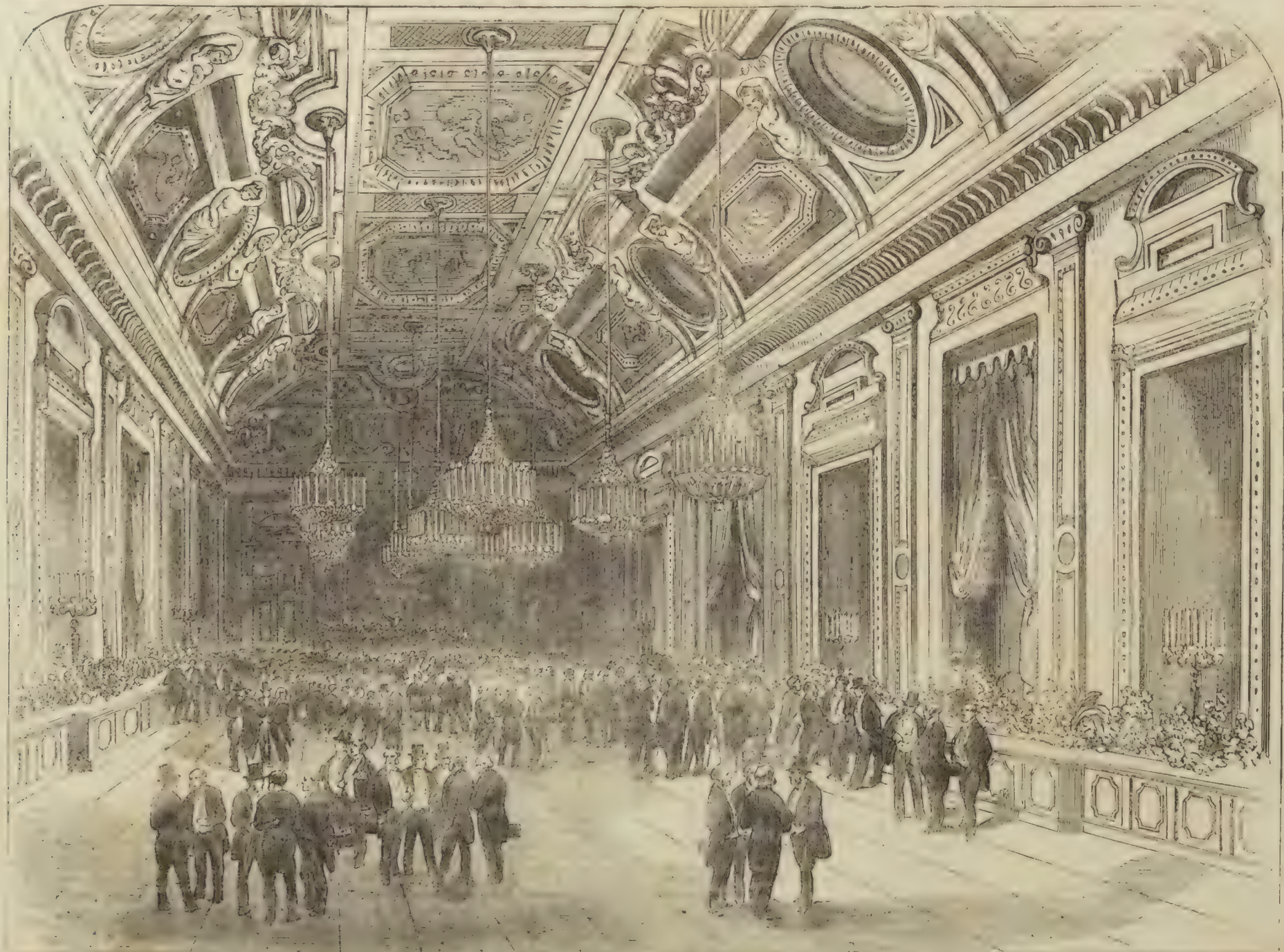
Taffetas robe vert d'Isly, with a sprinkling of black velvet; the skirt is quite plain. *Corsage basquine*, ornamented upon the edge, upon the breast, and the back forming a brace, with taffetas galloon, sprinkled also with velvet and with a little fringe. The sleeves, of a new form, are very elegant. After a first puff, immediately above the elbow, projects a little flounce finished, like the corsage, by galloon and fringe; then a second puff, finished by a wide wristband; between the wrist and the wristband is the flounce of a Circassian sleeve, above described. This new form is charming, and suitable for the cold winter season.

Ball-cloak, jaguarita, a material called *duvet de cygne*—white, very light



BALL CLOAK.

and soft, so as not to rumple the toilet. The cape is ornamented with a white silk fringe as well as the sleeves, which fall like those of the old talma. Around the neck is a rich galloon. The peculiarity of this article of dress consists in its not opening at the breast; but it fastens at the shoulder in crossing, and is good shelter from the cold.



THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION FETE, AT THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 506.)

THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



HOTEL DU LOUVRE, INTERIEUR DE LA COUR



HOTEL DU LOUVRE RUE DE RIVOLI

THE HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

THE late festivities at the Hôtel du Louvre prove that this enormous property has at least fallen into hands capable of advertising it. The opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was not more written about than that of the opening of this most marvellous establishment. Meurice's is a nutshell compared with it. It is a little town, with a public square in the centre. The Hôtel de Ville is the only public establishment in Paris that can give the visitor any idea of its extent, and its sumptuous fitting up. Travellers who may wander hither, on turning under its high entrances, will believe that their coachman has strayed into the residence of Baron Haussmann, or into one of the splendid palaces of official grandeur—the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for example. To describe the endless corridors, the infinite varieties of rooms, from the great hall to the smallest bachelor's apartments, would be a tedious duty to the writer, and a very unfriendly act to the reader. The courtyard, with the massive staircases at its sides, is one of the most imposing interiors we remember. The Court of Louis XIV., at the Hôtel de Ville, is not more effective. Even the arcade which encompasses this immense establishment is ornamented with golden ornaments. The pedestrian who suddenly finds himself under this arcade is astonished at the magnificent ornamentation of the place. He believes at first that all this is the result of the taste known to belong to Parisian shopkeepers; but he speedily learns that the splendid shops of the Photographic Society, the vast salons of the linen-draper's establishment at the corner, are simply places, let by the great hotel company, whose corridors, like covered streets, stretch above and behind them. This, as the reader doubtless knows, is the American system of hotel management, here about to be tried for the first time. Whether it will succeed, even in the powerful hands of the Crédit Mobilier directors, is a point beyond the conjecture of any hotel-keeper. The affair is a splendid experiment, in every way worthy of the city in which it is about to be tried. It forms part of those wonderful improvements by which the second Empire will be gratefully remembered centuries hence. Nor is the speed with which this great building has been erected, the least remarkable feature of the undertaking. It was only during the milder nights of last winter that crowds used to congregate round its site, to watch the hundreds of workmen busy upon the foundations, in the cold glare of electric lights. Curious statistics of the cost at which this artificial daylight was obtained circulated through the French journals, together with extraordinary calculations as to the number of beds that would be made up within this vast space. People were assured that on the 1st of May, 1855, its rooms would be thrown open to the visitors, who, on that day were to besiege the French capital. Practical men, however, appear to have held that this was impossible. The truth is, that the Hôtel du Louvre has completely lost the great Exhibition season—that the shares of the company of which it is the property have fallen excessively in value. But we hardly care to think about premiums or discount as we wander about the wonderful result of the capital MM. Pereire and Co. have tempted from the pockets of the people, that there might be a hotel in Paris worthy of the city in which the Louvre stands. The name given to this travellers' palace is also happy; for here we find the resources of modern art brought to bear, "regardless of expense," upon a sleeping and eating-house, destined to be peopled by the rich of Camberwell and the proud of Belgravia, hurrying forward to Italy or to Switzerland. Of the café—the splendid, glittering café—under the broad colonnade, which is to mark the corner of the Place du Palais Royal, we can only say that it bids fair to be the Café de la Paix, enlarged to four times its original proportions.

But there is one little point which we approach with trembling. John Bull having heard all about the splendid hall, the wonderfully-ornamented smoking-rooms, and the great court—dipping his hands deep into his capacious pockets, and compressing his lips, says—"Ay, ay, this is all very well—but how about the charges?" We are assured that they will be moderate. But then the moderation of charges is a matter of opinion. We have been in many hotels that parade moderation, and practise the coolest system of petty extortions. Very pertinent questions might be put to the directors of this scheme at the present moment on this point. Will service and wax-candles still dance, like night-mares, before their astonished guests? How about the price of cigars? Will they be charged one franc each? These questions appear to be poor and mean, perhaps, as we stand before the façade of the hotel, with the residence of Prince Jerome on our right, and the new wing of the Louvre on our left—but they are important points, nevertheless. The Hôtel du Louvre cannot be a slight mistake—its non-success would be almost a Parisian calamity. We have a few misgivings on the management—but we need not enter into them further for the present than to hope that when travellers arrive with their luggage they will meet with more politeness than the representatives of the English press met with on Monday last. We may add a few words on this fête.

Our readers are aware that some weeks ago some prominent exhibitors banded themselves together to offer a dinner to Prince Napoleon, in his capacity of President of the Imperial Exhibition Commission. The Prince fixed the dinner for the 15th of the present month; but intimated to the Committee that he should prefer a more modest entertainment that would allow a surplus of the subscribed funds to be kept for the poor of Paris. It was then arranged that the dinner should be changed to a ball; and the Hôtel du Louvre was offered to the Committee as the place of entertainment. This was a clever movement on the part of the management. They could have no better advertisement of their palace. But it was found afterwards that a ball was not within the bounds of possibility; so a *souper* was finally determined on. The *Moniteur* published an ostentatious announcement that the representatives of the press had been invited. On the other hand, the managers of the entertainment, declared that they had no invitation at the disposal of such representatives. The reply of the Secretary to the applications from the press was—"that he could not invite even his nephews; but that a ticket could be bought for twenty francs." For this studied discourtesy we blame neither the Imperial Commissioners nor the English authorities. By both of these bodies the utmost courtesy was shown to all inquirers; but the English press has a right to express its disapproval of the scandalous ill-behaviour, and the paltry parade of importance, with which the Committee of Management met the literary representatives of England. The attention of these gentlemen appears to have been directed chiefly to the buffets: people were informed that 1800 bottles of wine had been ordered. However, with all these drawbacks, the affair was very brilliant; and on the morning of it the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, visited the hotel in which it was to take place.

But, leaving the gendarmes to drink the champagne, dipping lumps of pie in it from time to time; leaving them afterwards to finish their noisy dance in the court of honour of this wonderful hotel; and then, returning to the scene of the drunken revel (at which even a commissioner was seen in a helpless state of intoxication), when the lobster-shells have been cleared away, and the corks have been gathered up, we may be able better to appreciate the advantages of the establishment which the abilities of M. Pereire, the King of French finance, have enabled the Parisians to add to the attractions of their capital. An hotel covering 8000 square metres of space, and containing 800 rooms—where the coffee-making needs a separate and distinct department—where machinery lifts dishes and luggage from the ground-floor to the fourth story, and where electric wires govern clocks distributed in every part of the vast building, is a novelty even in this extraordinary time. As we have said, seen from the Place du Palais Royal, the Hôtel du Louvre has an imposing aspect, with its broad colonnade and its glittering café; but the visitor must pass under the high arch which spans the principal entrance, into the court of honour, to have a proper idea of the scale on which the establishment is modelled. This court—covered by a glass roof that appears to float in the air, so lightly does it lie upon the walls—is highly ornamented. Elegant lamps, richly gilt, mark regular intervals in the walls. At one end—two broad stone staircases—starting from the corners, and meeting at the first floor, lead to a broad arcade thirty metres in length. Above this staircase is the clock; and here are figures of the four quarters of the world by MM. Klagmann and Choiselet. The arcade, supported by Corinthian columns, is the splendid covered way to the great hall, or *salle à manger*. When the visitor has ascended the steps, and has reached the arcade, beyond which he perceives the long lines of perspective which suggest the wonderful length of the banquet hall beyond, he imagines himself in one of the high gilded and painted halls of Versailles. The ceiling of the arcade, divided into six compartments, has been covered by MM. Gosse and Barryas with allegories of the twelve months. Then, here also, MM. Nolace and Rubé have drawn the geni of the arts and sciences; add to these paintings of brilliant colour, framework richly gilt, and enormous glasses, framed in ebony placed between the vast windows; and the reader will have an idea of a vestibule, such as few princes can command. Yet the modern railway traveller, bent upon spending the week in Paris, and paying all expenses to and from his native Hornsey for £10, may for the time call this splendour his own. Having done the honours in the vestibule, we beg leave to bow the reader into the great dining-hall where four hundred people may enjoy the daily table d'hôte. It is a splendid apartment—the walls of which are richly ornamented and draped; the ceiling of which dazzles with its wealth of colour and the glow of its gold; and the floor of which is fine mosaic of walnut, cherry-wood, and oak. When we entered it, it

had already begun to wear the aspect of an inhabited place. The serviettes spread like fans in long lines; the waiters lounging about, with, here and there, a smart chambermaid dashing past, brought back our thoughts to the fact that we were really and truly in a public tavern, raised by the subscriptions of hundreds of people who hoped to make a fair profit out of the allegories of the months looking down upon their customers from the ceiling of the vestibule. This dining-hall has been fairly called the throne-room of gastronomy. The genius of Brillat de Savarin should have been represented smiling upon the four hundred guests. Still the Seasons, represented upon the ceiling in four large octagon pictures, framed in marble, and white and gold, do their appointed work admirably. Here are the triumphs of Neptune, Bacchus, Flora, and Ceres typifying the aspects of Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Bacchus, pressing the juice from his grapes, may be taken as a graceful hint to travellers to consult the wine-list of the hotel. Surely, with such a Bacchus looking down upon the butler, he will uncork only the choicest vintages. Below are more paintings illustrative of the Four Seasons. Here agricultural spirits are returning from the vintage straddling across the panthers of Bacchus; there spirits of nautical propensities are fishing. To these graceful little subjects—all brightly rendered—we may add that the windows appear to be in gold frames, while the spaces between them are filled with looking-glasses. At the further extremity of the hall, over a wonderfully rich mantelpiece, and under a great clock, is the bust of the Emperor—a graceful acknowledgement of the debt due by the promoters of undertakings like this to the present Sovereign of France. Behind the dining-hall is the machinery by which the dishes are raised from the kitchen; and here, also, we noticed the patent knife-cleaners at work.

Through the vestibule, to the right, on ascending the grand staircase from the court of honour, the visitor reaches the long gallery on the first floor, on each side of which are the grand apartments of the hotel—those which cost twenty and twenty-five francs daily per room. This long gallery, which runs round the entire hotel, is no less than 400 metres in length. It is carpeted throughout with a velvet pile, that deadens the sounds of human steps, so that the luxurious travellers on each side may lie upon the velvet couches, or repose in the state beds in perfect peace. There are four stories to the hotel; and upon each story is a grand corridor like that of the first floor, carpeted also, though less richly. Of the first-floor rooms it is difficult to convey to the reader a fair idea. The rich gilding that meanders about the walls; the splendid paper; the massive silk or damask hangings; the buhl writing-desks and tables; the furniture covered with satin damask; the beautiful samples of Paris bronzes and clocks upon the mantelpieces, and the rich carpets—all arranged with that taste which we have not yet approached—make up rooms which appear to be destined for princes, at the very least. Then the bed-rooms are state apartments, as elegant as any in the Tuilleries! We are reminded that an American family is already installed in one of these suites. We have before us a picture of a long-legged gentleman, with his feet upon these splendid dogs, calmly exhorting as he tinkles his money in his pocket, and laughs at the regal luxury that money commands now-a-days. The second, third, and fourth floors, are also handsomely furnished, and—a great advance in Parisian comfort—carpeted throughout. As we stood in the doorway of one of the third-floor rooms, and saw, stretching away to the opposite extremity of the building, a long perspective of rooms, furnished exactly like that in which we stood, a vague fear came over us for the shareholders, whose five-franc pieces had been invested in these acres of carpet, these miles of curtains, these thousands of beds! And then, as we descended to the bell-room, filled with enormous wire cobs; to the *conciergerie*, one wall of which resembles the section of a gigantic honey-comb, with its cell for each number; and finally to the kitchen, where an ox might be roasted as a side dish, while a mastodon was prepared as the *pièce de resistance*, we wondered where the crowds of travellers were to come from, whose purses would pay for this town laid out to pander to the whims of all nations. Already the *Charivari* has been amusing on the subject, in a letter purporting to be from a provincial, anxious to know all about the conditions of admittance to this public palace. Was it de rigueur that travellers should reach the *cour d'honneur* in evening dress? Would a hackney carriage be permitted to approach the stately entrance? Such statements happily caricature the bewilderment with which crowds have wandered during the last fortnight into the painted dining-hall and along the stately corridors. Still many adventurous Englishmen and Americans have ventured to pass into the glazed court with their luggage, to ask for a bed-room, to see their portmanteaux whirled up to the floor upon which they have decided to lodge, and to take a modest breakfast under the bright eye of Ceres. On the opening no less than one hundred and eighty persons sat down to the table d'hôte; but one of the attractions of the hotel is that people who do not care to be at one of these daily scrambles, can dine as they please in the restaurant, and refresh themselves afterwards in the café, without once passing into the open air. This is, at all events, a splendid experiment that deserves encouragement. No traveller who has been in one of the pretty salons of the third floor, with its balcony commanding a view from the Hôtel de Ville to the Champs Elysées, along a street of palaces, will care to go into other quarters.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY WARD.—The Indian Mail brings intelligence that an attempt has been made on the life of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Ceylon, by a Cingalese, who is represented by the local papers to be a wild-looking wretch, the very *tout ensemble* of a ruffian, who would use the knife without the slightest compunction. He had been known for many years as a notorious thief: he was originally employed as a kitchen-man in the barracks, but his thieving propensities and evil disposition shut him out from any further employment. The particulars of the attempt are thus given:—Miss Kate Ward, about gun-fire on the morning of the 7th of September, hearing a noise in her room, where she and her sister sleep, perceived a man bolting her door on the inside. He remained there some time examining the things on the dressing-table and about the room. When he left the room Miss Ward made an alarm, on which the man picked up a knife, and, after threatening her, hastened along the passage, passing the Governor's room just as his Excellency was coming out, alarmed by the noise. The Governor, armed with a Colt and a stick, pursued him down the passage into the drawing-room, and on coming up to him the man turned round and came at him with the knife. The Governor then fired at him, and not wishing to kill him, shot him through the shoulder, and afterwards kept him at bay until he was eventually secured by the Peons, not, however, until he had wounded two of them with the knife—a small table one, belonging to the house, and which he picked up in the passage leading to the bed-rooms. He only took a sheet used as a table-cover, which he found in the passage, and a towel, and he seems to be more a madman than a thief. Had the Governor not been armed with a pistol, the consequences might have been very serious. He never spoke a word all the time. The man, who is now in the hospital, has two wounds on the lower part of the neck on the left side. These do not communicate, so far as the medical men have been able to ascertain. It is doubtful whether the wounds have been produced by a bullet or the bayonet of the soldier. He has also two other wounds, one on each side of the wrist. He has a stupid look, and the suspicion has been thrown out that he is insane; but he has been recognised as a gaol-bird, and as a desperate character. He has marks on his back of former punishment. In a few days it is expected he will be able to attend the court.

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.—The French Captain of Artillery, M. Berthaud, who was carried off whilst walking within a short distance of the Piræus by a band of brigands, on the 5th, has been released on the payment by the Greek Government of the 30,000 drachmas in gold required by the bandits for his ransom. M. Berthaud states that after being taken he was handcuffed, and forced to walk during the whole night, being only allowed now and then a few moments' rest. He remained with the brigands the whole of the following day on the top of the mountain of Daphne, from whence he could see the roads of the Piræus. When night came on, without waiting the return of a gendarme, they set him at liberty, on condition that he should proceed to the town and bring back the captain's ransom; they marched off, and stopped the next morning on the sea-coast beyond Eleusis. From that point they sent a fisherman to the Piræus to fetch the 30,000 drachmas. M. Berthaud says that if he excepted the forced marches in the mountains two consecutive nights, the obligations they imposed on him to remain during the whole day in a horizontal position, and some threats they addressed to him the last day, he suffered no ill-treatment. The brigands offered him to play cards with them, which he declined. The stakes consisted of handfuls of gold and jewels, which they seemed to possess in great profusion. The band is the same by which two English officers and several inhabitants of Athens were arrested two months ago, on the Kephissia road.—*Letter from Athens, Oct. 9.*

BURNING OF A GUN AT SHEPHERNESS.—A few days since a 56-pounder, weighing 99 cwt., with which Capt. Ingfield was practising in the Royal Artillery Barracks, at Sheerness, burst with destructive force, and we deeply regret to add, that it killed Nos. 3 and 7 of the gun detachment of the 56-pounder, cutting off the legs of the first man, just above the knees, and the other man, No. 7, had his brains knocked out by the same piece. Capt. Ingfield, and Lieut. Maule, who were standing on the superior slope, twenty paces to the right rear of the gun, had the other half of the breach, weighing 22 cwt., pass over their heads, within a few feet, and lodge itself in the ditch of the work; the muzzle and chase fell opposite the carriage; and the other parts of the gun were projected eighty yards, to the right and left. The metal of the gun is, in all appearances, faulty.

The bands of the French army have received an organisation which improves the position of the regimental musicians. A young man who enlists as a musical pupil may now reach the rank of musical officer, by rising through all the intermediate grades.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—The election of a member of Parliament to supply the vacancy in the representation, caused by the elevation of Lord Mandeville, the late member, to the dukedom of Manchester, took place on Tuesday, at Huntingdon, when Mr. Rust was elected without opposition. In his speech to the electors the new member said he would rank himself among those who recognise the Earl of Derby as their leader. No allusion was made to Mr. Disraeli. "With regard to the war, glad would he be if Russia, abandoning her schemes of foreign ambition, would turn her attention to ameliorate the condition of her own people instead of amassing instruments of aggression against her neighbours. But the present ruler of Russia, unless his language has been misunderstood, has expressed sentiments little calculated to inspire hopes for the peace and tranquillity of Europe; he had talked of the schemes of his predecessors, and of his own desire to carry those schemes into execution. It was those very schemes, so long entertained and so fondly cherished by his predecessors, which forced France and England to take up arms for the protection of Turkey, and thereby the prevention of all those incalculable evils which would have ensued from the occupation of Turkey by Russia. Mr. Rust proceeded to say that whenever Russia, adopting wiser councils, and showing just respect for the independence of her neighbours, should be induced to offer such terms as France and England would feel justified in accepting—terms holding out the prospect of a safe and lasting peace for Europe—he, in common, he believed, with her Majesty's subjects generally, should rejoice; but until then he was an advocate for the prosecution of the war with such vigour as, combined with the aid of our respected and gallant allies, could not fail of bringing it to a desirable termination."

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—The Durham papers state that Mr. George Hudson intends retiring from the representation of Sunderland, and that there are three candidates at present in the field, namely—Mr. W. Digby Seymour, Recorder of Newcastle; Mr. C. Alcock, and Mr. Hartley.

MR. EWART, M.P., ON THE WAR.—Mr. Ewart, M.P. for the Dumfries district of burghs, addressed his constituents at Dumfries last week. In the course of his address he observed that we were, unhappily, at present in a state of war; and all were in anxiety, whether the friends of peace or the advocates of war. As a member of the Peace Society, at the beginning of the war he would willingly have avoided going into it; but when it was found that Russia was determined upon nothing short of the subjugation of the Ottoman Empire, and, by her great accumulation of the munitions of war, seemed determined first to conquer and then control the East, he considered himself fully justified in supporting the war. He could not find any sincerity in the offers of Russia. He would have been glad if the negotiations had succeeded in opening up the Black Sea solely to ships of commerce. The peace of the world might thus have been secured; but after the refusal of these terms by Russia he could not withhold his assent to the prosecution of hostilities, and he thought they ought now to be carried on with vigour until they gained an honourable peace.

EXPECTED MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A rumour is current at Manchester that, before the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Bright intends to meet his constituents at a great meeting, to be held in the Free-trade Hall. The new building will be far from complete, but it is believed that the large room in it can be temporarily covered over and converted into a place sufficiently comfortable for such an assemblage.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.—Last week Mr. Spooner, M.P., brought before the Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce a string of resolutions condemnatory of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The Council, after a long discussion, adopted the two first paragraphs of the resolutions, as follows:—"1. That had Australian and Californian gold not been discovered, the present monetary system could not have been maintained. 2. That the Legislature, when it passed the last Bank Charter Act in 1844, could not by any possibility have contemplated that discovery."

THE TWINS OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.—It was stated some time ago that of the twin sons of the Earl of Durham, the elder was distinguished from the younger brother by a blue silk ribbon tied round his right wrist. A statement in contradiction of this has appeared, from which we learn that the elder twin, Viscount Lambton, wears an armband of gold set with turquoise; and the younger, the Hon. Frederick William Lambton, an armband of gold set with a ruby.

THE MISSING CLERGYMAN.—The fate of the Rev. Mr. Farmer, whose extraordinary disappearance was recorded in our last week's paper, remains enveloped in as much mystery as ever. After every possible search and inquiry, no trace can be found of him since he left the Bell Hotel on Monday evening, the 8th inst. Many absurd rumours have been in circulation, but as yet no elucidation has arisen, and the friends of all the parties interested remain in a state of great anxiety.

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF WINTER.—In the Midland Counties last week the pools and stagnant water have been covered with a coating of ice, which remained on the surface for a considerable time after the sun had dispelled the hoary mantle with which the fields were clad.

SALE OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The sixth annual report of the proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Court, made up to Saturday night, is now issued. From this document we learn that the total produce of the property sold in open court, by provincial auction, and private sale, amounts to no less than £15,706,324. A good deal has been said about the advantages certain to accrue to Ireland from the vast influx of English and Scotch capital, through the medium of this court; but it now appears that the entire sum contributed by English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers amounts only to £2,214,846—a large sum, certainly, but inconsiderable when compared with £13,500,000 sterling paid by the "poor Irish!" Who would have supposed six years ago that such a result as this would appear at this period? The report shows this most gratifying fact, that the Irish purchasers number no fewer than 6791 fee-simple proprietors, newly constituted, while there are but 280 English and Scotch representing the £2,250,000 worth of property purchased on their behalf.

INSPECTION OF THE STIRLING AND CLACKMANNAN MILITIA.—General Viscount Melville inspected the Stirling and Clackmannan Militia on Saturday last, at King's Park, Stirling, in the presence of Colonel the Duke of Montrose and many hundred spectators. The regiment was put through a great many evolutions by the Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Alexander Maitland, Bart.; after which his Lordship expressed himself in terms of great satisfaction at the efficient state of discipline of the regiment, and the admirable manner in which they went through several most difficult evolutions. This regiment have offered their services to the Queen in any part of the world. They have already given forty-five per cent of their own proper strength of volunteers to the Army. These two counties may well feel proud of having given to the service of their country such a fine body of men; and the thanks of the country are due to Sir Alexander Maitland and the Duke of Montrose for the way in which they have exercised their command, and the patronage entrusted to their care in selecting good officers. Captain Kenny, the Adjutant, was for a long period Adjutant of the 60th Royal Rifles, and to his energy and exertions much is due.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MISS HINDS.—The Government proclamation states that Patrick Bannon, a deserter from the Cavan Militia, stands charged with being one of the party concerned in the horrible attempt to assassinate Miss Hinds, and with having fired the shots. A reward of £50 is offered for his apprehension. The unfortunate lady is reported to have taken a favourable turn.

THE MURDER AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Abraham Baker, who murdered his fellow-servant, Naomi Kingswell, at Southampton last Sunday week, has made a confession. It seems that after he had committed the murder he appeared stupefied with the horrible offence, but soon after he was committed for trial he became aware of the dreadful situation in which he was placed, and sent for the Mayor of the town to make a communication to him. His justification of the murder is that he entertained a sincere attachment for his victim, and that she was perpetually tantalising him by accepting and rejecting his attentions, and that, after behaving to him in this way for some considerable time, she finally rejected him with contempt. He had a wedding-ring in his possession when he was apprehended, so that it would seem that he had contemplated being married to the poor girl he murdered.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A woman about seventy years of age, residing alone in a cottage near Waterloo, by the side of the turnpike-road leading from Newcastle to Stamfordham, was murdered last Sunday morning. The cottage and a patch of ground adjoining belonged to her, and she was reported to possess a considerable sum of money, which it was supposed she hoarded in the house; and that, no doubt, formed the inducement to the murder. The carrier passed the cottage about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when he spoke to the woman, who was standing at the door. The murder was discovered early on Sunday morning, having been perpetrated in the interval. The body was found lying upon the floor with the hands strapped together with a leathern belt, and the feet tied with a rope. The village of Waterloo is situated in a retired part of the county, and consists of only about half-a-dozen detached cottages, which are the resort of tramps, broom-makers, and vagrants of different kinds during the summer and autumn months.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is supposed by the *American Publishers' Circular* to be the number of newspapers in the world:—10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 21 in Spain, 26 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 50 in Russia and Poland, 350 in other Germanic States, 300 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2000 in the United States, or nearly twice as many as in all other nations.

MONETARY REFORM MOVEMENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

At the invitation of H. Thackeray, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Jonathan Duncan delivered two lectures on the monetary legislation of the years 1816, 1819, and 1844, at the Exchange Rooms in that city, on the evenings of the 16th and 17th inst. On both occasions the rooms were crowded by a highly-respectable audience. On the first evening the chair was taken by Charles Wright, Esq., the eminent banker, and nephew of Lord Overstone; on the second, the Mayor presided. As each lecture occupied two hours in the delivery, our report is necessarily abridged. We can only give the substance of the leading arguments.

1. Mr. Duncan commenced by referring to the panic now prevalent in the Money-market, and the extraordinary and rapid rise in the rate of discount. The war had compelled us to raise a loan in aid of our taxation. France, Turkey, and Sardinia had been driven to a similar necessity. In consequence of the high price of bread, remittances to a large amount had been made to foreign countries to obtain an increased supply of corn; and it was of course essential to retain an instrument of exchange, or legal tender, at home to carry on our home trade. The primary question, therefore, to be answered under these complicated circumstances was, could a single metal, gold, meet all these diversified requirements? Experience replied in the negative, notwithstanding the unexpected discovery of the Australian and Californian mines. The Bank of France was draining the Bank of England in what was termed an *irregular and artificial* manner; but the irregularity and artificiality simply consisted in buying our gold at its market price. This result was predicted by the Lords' Committee in 1819. "No accumulation of treasure (says that Report), to whatever extent it may be carried, can render the Bank competent to satisfy the demands which will inevitably be made for gold, if the Bank are under an obligation to issue it at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, and if the parties, having a right so to demand it, can continue to derive a profit of five or six per cent upon its exportation." This is the case at the present moment. France is giving more than £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for gold; and as the Bank of England is prohibited by law from raising the price above the Mint rate, gold is exported as every other commodity would be under similar circumstances. It is easy to refer to a precedent. The late Mr. Rothschild, in his evidence before the Bank Charter Committee in 1832, stated that "when the Emperor of Russia (Nicholas) made war in Poland lately, gold which went from Hamburg to Petersburg and Warsaw was paying from three to four and five per cent profit; if five per cent will not pay it, ten per cent will be given." It is, therefore, plain that when kings or emperors want gold they will obtain it at any cost, and, therefore, it will be exported even while the foreign exchanges are in our favour, since emperors do not look at the operation with the eye of a merchant for profit. They willingly submit to a loss to win the prize of ambition. Nicholas would gladly have lost, or given, twenty millions, or much more, for the possession of Constantinople; and his successor may even now act on the financial policy here indicated, and drain our Bank of its last ounce of gold, inflicting deep, and perhaps mortal, wounds on our monetary system. Under these views it is idle and silly to charge the Bank of France with acting upon an *artificial* system; the artificiality attaches solely to our legislation, which fixes an arbitrary Mint price on gold. It can only be secured against exportation by being permitted to rise as a commodity to its market price.

2. It was an error to suppose that the Acts of 1816 and 1819 restored the old standard of value, as the bullionists had affirmed. Prior to 1797 silver was a legal tender for any amount as well as gold; excepting in the ten years ranging from 1774 to 1784, during which silver in tale was restricted at one payment to sums of £25; but even then those silver coins which were of full weight still passed as legal tender for 5s. 2d. per ounce. The Act of 1816 limited silver as legal tender to forty shillings; and thus a totally new system introduced; for, in substance, gold became exclusively our legal tender, was in conformity with the dogmas of the Bullion Committee of 1811. Mr. Huskisson was the oracle of that Committee, and he affirmed that it was "the essence of money to possess intrinsic value"—a doctrine rashly accepted without due examination. It was a mere hypothesis put forward without an argument, and as foolish as the *dictum* of Lord Liverpool, who insisted that England ought to have a gold currency, because England was the richest country in the world. Without appealing to those nations of antiquity who used representative money as leather, or iron, deprived of its malleability, and therefore worthless as merchandise; or, citing the authority of Plato or Xenophon, it is sufficient to refer to Scotland as a living proof of the unsoundness of Mr. Huskisson's dogma. Scotland built her cities, cultivated her soil, constructed her harbours, and carried her trade to the extremities of the world, not with money of intrinsic value, but with money of representative value; and, what is very remarkable, while the Bank of England, resting on golden pillars, has repeatedly been on the verge of bankruptcy, and only rescued from the *Gazette* by Government interference; and, while the metropolitan and provincial banks of England have failed by hundreds, only one solitary Scottish Bank ever suspended payments, and it paid twenty shillings in the pound.

3. Our monetary system is in direct contradiction with the principles on which it professes to be founded. In his speech on the Bank Charter Act, delivered on the 6th May, 1844, the late Sir Robert Peel affirmed that "the measure rests on the assumption that, according to practice, according to law, according to the ancient monetary policy of this country, the meaning of a pound is neither more nor less than a certain quantity of gold with a mark upon it to determine its weight and fineness; and that the engagement to pay a pound means nothing, and can mean nothing else than the promise to pay to the holder on demand, when he demands it, a definite quantity of the precious metals." It is reasonable to expect that a legislator should be consistent with himself, and act on his own definitions; but Sir Robert Peel did not conform to this rule. He allowed the Bank of England to issue fourteen millions on a debt due to that establishment by the Government; the provincial bankers to issue eight millions, though to them no debt was due; Ireland was allowed six millions; and Scotland three millions. This aggregate of thirty-one millions is not guaranteed by a metallic equivalent, for the statute only requires that gold shall be held by the respective issuers when the notes exceed those thirty-one millions. Therefore the principle of the measure is violated, for gold is only provided for a *portion* of the notes, not for all the notes—an evident proof that Sir Robert Peel was conscious that a purely metallic currency was impracticable, although he had insisted "that the engagement to pay a pound means nothing, and can mean nothing else than the promise to pay to the holder, when he demands it, a definite quantity of the precious metals."

4. The lecturer having adduced a variety of reasons for condemning bullionism as a barbarous form of barter, destructive of the best interests of the industrious classes, and only beneficial to heartless and grasping usurers, proceeded to explain that system of representative currency which he described as the "Taylorian philosophy," considering Mr. John Taylor, author of "Junius Identified," its earliest teacher, and ablest expositor. This system embraced two kinds of legal tender money—the one, Imperial; the other, Commercial. Imperial money would be co-extensive with the annual taxation voted by Parliament, and consist of notes of one pound and upwards. Of course they would not possess intrinsic value, but a conventional value derived from the authority of the State that put them into circulation. These notes would assume the character of small Exchequer Bills, but they would not bear any interest; by which contrivance the country would effect a considerable saving. Government would pay its debts with this imperial money, and take it back from the people in payment of taxes at the same conventional value at which it was issued. The limit of taxation would be the limit of the notes. The notes would not be cumulative from year to year, as they would always be cancelled when paid back into the Exchequer for taxes. They would never be exported, because they would be valueless to foreigners, though valuable among ourselves. Assuming with accredited statisticians, that the whole property of the United Kingdom is worth five or six thousand millions, Imperial money would rest on that ample basis, instead of the narrow foundation of a fugitive metal. As it would never be exported, so neither would it be hoarded, because it would not bear interest, and none of its holders would ever be scared by panic. No trader who had to pay Customs, Excise, Stamps, or other fiscal duties, would have any difficulty of getting hold of imperial money, as it would accumulate with every banker, till required for payment into the Exchequer; whereas, under bullionism, the trader has frequently to pay, as during this week, a rate of discount to get hold of legal tender, which probably absorbs the whole of his profits. In this last case the intention of the Legislature is itself defeated, for when it takes more than the ordinary labour, or more than the ordinary products of labour, to buy a legal tender pound, taxation is practically increased, though the number of pounds paid remains the same, since more must be given for each pound.

5. Commercial money would be issued by security banks. Government has no right to regulate the quantity of commercial money, which will always regulate itself under the law of supply and demand; but it has a right, hitherto shamelessly neglected, to protect the public against bankers who may turn out to be men of straw. Let a number of persons, having real and tangible property in land, consols, houses, or other valuable possessions, unite in one common stock, and apply to Govern-

ment for an Act of Incorporation as bankers. Assuming that the aggregate of the securities deposited amounted to £100,000, that the Crown lawyers certified the legal title of the parties tendering them to those securities, and that the Government actuaries certified their value, then the Treasury would give notes to the company, on lodging their securities, to the amount of two-thirds or three-fourths of those securities. This would allow a margin for any decline in value. The notes would be declared legal tender; they would be marked with a distinctive die; and, should the Bank fail, the Treasury would be empowered to sell the securities, and thus every holder of the notes would be secured in the receipt of twenty shillings in the pound, in case of bankruptcy. No sane person would run upon a bank so constituted. These notes would always furnish a safe and ample medium of exchange in our home trade, as imperial money would always furnish a safe and ample instrument of taxation.

6. Under such a system what would become of gold? It would be restored to its natural condition as a commodity, and, ceasing to be a legal tender, would rise and fall in imperial and commercial money, under the law of supply and demand. The working jeweller who wanted gold to make watches or trinkets out of it, would buy gold at its market price, just as the brazier buys copper, or the miller buys wheat. Gold might continue to be weighed and assayed as now, and made up into ounces or multiples of ounces, in which convenient form it would be available for exportation, and to adjust any adverse balance of trade. Foreigners take no heed to the minted denominations of coin, which are conventional in all countries. It is the value in bullion merely that they estimate in exchange; and it is in the form of bullion, not of coin, that our sovereigns are by them regarded. If then they receive payment in ounces, or multiples of ounces, provided only the weight and purity of the metal are certified by authority, foreigners are perfectly satisfied. In the plan, therefore, recommended, we should always retain a legal tender for taxation and for domestic trade; and the export of gold would never create any disturbance in our home markets. Gold would be economised, as it would only have one regular function to perform, instead of three functions; it would only be wanted for foreign trade, and when it went abroad on a temporary tour, no panic would arise, and no usurer would thrust his sickle into the industrial harvests, reaping where he had never sown.

7. The lecturer next noticed certain popular delusions, as he termed them, on the system of representative money. Writers more superficial than sound, more jocose than argumentative, have indulged in small witticisms on what they call the "little shilling," though they forget or wilfully conceal the fact that a little shilling was introduced by the Legislature when it concocted the modern system which those writers profess to admire and deem honest. When the Act of 1816 coined the ounce of silver into 5s. 6d., while it formerly was coined only into 5s. 2d., the weight of the shilling was reduced from 92½ grains to 87 grains; and thus those who receive their wages in silver have been robbed ever since that date. But this is not the sense in which the sneer at the "little shilling" is implied, for it is quite approved of by the very parties who are horrified at the weight of a light sovereign; the facetious gentlemen to whom we allude mean, by the little shilling, the depreciation of the pound of account. In examining this fallacy we shall clear it of doubt or verbal dispute by a careful definition of terms. Debasement happens when an inferior is mixed up with a superior metal, as copper with silver, or silver with gold; in such cases the weight of the coin is preserved, but its purity is lost. Deterioration happens when by fair wear and tear, or unlawful clipping, the coin loses both weight and purity. It is obvious that representative paper money cannot be exposed to either of these processes, though it would be easy to show from the orations of bullionist statesmen that they have ignorantly, or wilfully for the purpose of delusion, applied both debasement and deterioration to paper money. We have now then only to consider the word depreciation, which can only signify an enfeeblement in purchasing power. Raise revenue by an income tax, say of five per cent; if the income so taxed be £1000 a year, five per cent will excise or cut off one thousand shillings or fifty pounds. The person taxed has now only £950; if depreciation expresses an enfeeblement of purchasing power (and it means and can mean nothing else), then the person is left with little shillings. Suppose, then, where revenue is raised by an indirect instead of by a direct tax, and that tax is five per cent, the pound of account should fall in purchasing power from twenty to nineteen shillings, has anything happened different from what happened in the case of a direct income-tax? Clearly not; in both cases the little shilling makes its appearance. Bullionists quite overlook the action of indirect taxes, which add to the cost of production without adding to the value of the product. Taxation in a direct form falls on property, which is only justice; is it right, then, when the form is changed from direct to indirect, that property should escape its share of fiscal burden, and insidiously transfer it to the back of labour? If that is what the bullionists desire, let them avow it, and the eyes of plundered industry would be open; but, if they repudiate such cruelty, how can they object to that fall in the purchasing power of their pounds which obviously took place when the tax was direct, and consequently ought to take place when the tax is indirect? The fact is that, when a country raises its revenue by indirect taxation, money should not remain a constant quantity, but a fluxional quantity. As the tax is increased, its purchasing power should fall; as the tax is diminished, its purchasing power should rise. Five per cent excises one shilling from the pound; ten per cent excises two shillings; fifteen per cent, three shillings; and so on; and in no other manner can an indirect tax be made to operate as a direct tax would and must act. Such is the rationale of the "little shilling";—such is justice.

French assignats, when originally issued on the proposition of Mirabeau, were based on the solid security of the Church lands. Then they were the symbol of a reality and bore a premium. But when society became utterly disorganised, and fresh ruffians in succession floated on blood to power, and all responsibility had ceased, the assignat ceased to be the symbol of a reality, and became a worthless fiction without any basis whatever. It is, therefore, worse than folly, it is a crime, to assimilate in the slightest degree those instruments to the taxation money already described.

8. The lecturer then traced historically the variations in legal tender from the wooden tallies of Henry the First down to the Bank Charter Act of 1844, explaining the Act of Elizabeth, 1601, which adopted a double standard of gold and silver—the effect of the suspension of cash payments in 1797, and the effect of their resumption by the Acts of 1816 and 1819—concluding this monetary sketch by an account of the Bill of 1844. He then minutely commented on Lord Overstone's "Theory of Trade," showing that his Lordship's cycles were the direct and inevitable results of vicious legislation. He next explained the fallacy of a standard of universal value generated from a rule of proportion established between gold and silver as commodities, that narrow rule of proportion having no necessary relation whatever to any other commodity than those metals. Finally, he contrasted the state of our home and foreign trade under a metallic and under a representative system, and called upon the people of Nottingham, in a strong appeal to their common sense, to emancipate their industry from the yoke of bullionism, to support their Town Council in demanding from Parliament the repeal of the Bank Charter Act, and never to relax their efforts till gold was restored to its natural character as a commodity, and allowed to find its market price in legal tender of the realm of England under the law of supply and demand.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.—The immigration returns before us, for the quarter ending 5th July, 1855, exhibit a balance in favour of arrivals over departures of 16,200. This includes Chinese, who continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and will do so, we believe, notwithstanding the stringent enactment which was passed at the close of last Session with the view of preventing, or, at all events, regulating, such immigration. Assisted immigration appears to be no longer necessary; the more extended information of our vast resources being apparently sufficient to supply us with as many of our very superior class—voluntary immigrants—as can be readily employed. Indeed, there has lately been an outcry, which has been designated "distress." We would be far from asserting that "distress" does not exist; but that either the colony, or our social or political arrangements, have necessarily caused or aided to produce it, we do not believe for a moment. With the exception of a few cases, which are unavoidable wherever a large population is congregated, we believe the cause of the distress may be traced to the conduct of the individuals suffering from it.—*Melbourne Journal of Commerce.*

THE MINES OF MEXICO.—A pamphlet was lately published in Mexico under the title "Mexico's Foreign Trade since the Conquest." It contains some interesting statistical details respecting the produce of the gold and silver mines. The total value of the gold and silver coins struck at Mexico (the kingdom) from 1521 to 1852, together with articles made from the precious metals, amounts to 3,862,205,000 dols. In the city of Mexico itself the silver coinage amounts to 2,245,165,000 dols.; and the gold to 111,808,000 dols.; together, 2,356,971,000 dols. The remainder was coined or wrought in the other towns of Mexico; but the whole of this colossal sum, with the exception of 100,000,000 dols., was exported. In the year 1690 the quantity of silver coined in the capital was 5,288,600 dols.; and in 1691 it amounted to 6,214,000 dols. From 1691 to 1700 the quantity diminished, until it dwindled down to 3,379,000 dols. After this year it gradually increased again till in 1809 its highest point was attained, the coinage for that year being 24,703,000 dols. In 1837 only 516,000 dols. in silver were issued by the Mint; but in 1838 it rose again; and in 1852, amounted to 2,770,000 dols.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE POPULAR NUISANCE.

DEAR SUSAN JANE,—

I hope that this will find you well at present; As it leaves your most obegiant, number 40, Trumper-crescent. You'll stare, no doubt, to see as how I've changed my situation, And left them "screws" in Snorem-street, to their great aggerawation; But, thanks to Bones, our butcher, I was only out for 1 day, 'Cos I left the "screws" on Saturday, and got in here on Monday. I don't much like the party's, 'cos the cook declares they stint her. They *wont* stint me! and so I mean to stop at least the winter. You want to hear, I desay, Susan, all about the matter, It warn't the fault of missus, tho' she's bad enough, too, drat her! I left without no warning, and serve 'em right! I wonder Who to a first-floor lodger is going to nock under? You know that Snorem-street's so very dull and dreary. Sometimes the postman's double nock sounds positively cheery. Our butcher-boy was 52—no younger would come nigh us; The milk's let down the ary, and the milkman's man is pious. In fact, the street's so quiet, so well behaved, and lonely, It's cruel—but they does it!—they send old perlicemen only. Now, "if I have a pashion," says a book of lady morgans (Except for duck and green peas), it's for talians and their horgans; But, as none come to Snorem-street, I says to our cook polly, "Don't you think a little music, now, would be uncommon jolly?" A horgan once a day won't be a great expense, if any, If its pade with broken vittles, and just now and then a penny; So, consequently, as cook had not the least objection, I went and found a horgan man and gave him our direction. And such a horgan! Susan Jane! it plays so loud and growling, Tho' 3 mile from the surry Zoo, it set the beasts a howling. And then the horgan-man hisself!—he's just like muzzyroni; His whiskers quite as black and long as tale of your old pony. You know our number was 19—we told 18 and 20, They did the same and very soon we'd horgan-men in plenty. But, o, to think what mean things done by them as should know better, Our lodger was put up to it in a an ominous letter! He rings the bell and up I goes, says he to me, "Kesiah, I hear 'tis you's made all the row,"—says I, "Sir, you're a story-teller."

Well, then he went so very red—he's one of them short necks—he Seemed as tho' he was about to have the happyplexe.

Says he "You 'ussey leave the room, and send your missus."

"Well, sir,"

Says I, "I hadn't come up-stairs unless you'd rung the bell, sir."

Well missus come, and she on course, did not make matters better. But said she'd turn my boxes out and i—well then I let her.

Dear Muzzyroni comes each day and plays in Trumper-crescent—

I read once how a 'talian count h'sself drcs'd like a peasant, And married—Well, what nonsense, sure i'm stupid or innchanted! The parlour bell's been rung 3 times, so i'll go and see what's wanted.

L.

THE QUEEN AND THE SCHOOLS IN WINDSOR FOREST.—At a school meeting in Padiham, a few days since, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth said:—He was some eight or nine years ago called on by her Majesty to organise for her and the Prince some schools in the Royal forest of Windsor. The view the Queen took was, that a very large portion of the population resident in that district being dependent on the Crown, and employed as labourers on the farms or in the forests, or in the household duties connected with the Royal farms and so forth, she had therefore a personal responsibility in their well-being. The people were scattered over the districts between one town and another, in which there were no schools or means of education, and the children were brought up in a half-wild manner, very much in the same condition as in remote portions of the country in the south of England. Her Majesty resolved that an efficient school should be established, and it seemed desirable that the school should be typical of the act of Royal munificence which was about to be accomplished, and not only worthy of the Crown, but an example to the country at large. Her Majesty made no stipulation whatever as to the cost, and he drew out a scheme which involved an expenditure of £1000 a year. It provided for the instruction of the children, not merely in the ordinary secular and religious knowledge, but also supplied the best form of instruction in common things—such as in gardening, in household economy, cooking, washing, making up clothes, &c.; in preparing dishes suitable for, and otherwise enhancing, the comfort of cottagers, which latter were taught in kitchens and washhouses prepared for the purpose. Her Majesty not only assented to this plan being carried out (and the plan had been in operation during the last nine years), but she had promoted its success in every way; and all the linen worn by the Royal children, and a very great part of that used in the Royal apartments, was the work of this establishment. The Queen was in the habit of inspecting the place in person, and took a deep interest in its operations. The boys had a garden of several acres, in which they cultivated all that was necessary for cottage use. They had a plot which they jointly cultivated, and in addition they had small separate plots which they cultivated upon the plan of the common cottage gardeners. They were employed also in workshops, but they were chiefly occupied in gardening. He could assure them that this establishment did not simply exist as a sort of outside show, but was a subject of personal interest to her Majesty; was regularly inspected by her, and often by the different visitors at the Court; and the Prince of Wales was in the habit of examining the scholars in certain branches of their studies.

THE SOUND DUES.—The amount of revenue derived by Denmark from the Sound dues exceeds two million thalers (above £300,000), an important sum to a population of 1,500,000. The Danish Government is now said to be anxious to settle the matter by capitalising this amount, which would have to be raised by the various States interested in proportion to the amount of their yearly contributions. The United States and Prussia have on former occasions endeavoured to redeem this charge by the payment of a sum once for all, but were never successful, Denmark having hitherto had the support of Russia to fall back upon; now, however, it is understood that Russia consents to a commutation being effected. The system hitherto pursued has been that the vessel and its cargo paid the Sound dues on passing Elsinore without reference to their destination, the tariff varying slightly according as the nation of the ship belonged to the list of favoured nations or not; the practical result of this has been that the exporter of the goods thus passing through those straits has paid the tolls, whether he ever recovered them from the consumer or not; the view seems now to gain ground that it will be much more advantageous to all parties to let the duties be defrayed on the landing of the goods by the importer, the Danish Government appointing an Inspector of Customs in each of the Baltic ports to watch over its fiscal interests. This plan has the great advantage of avoiding the vexatious and frequently dangerous delays occasioned to the navigator by the necessity of anchoring off Kronenborg, in the midst of a rapid stream and a crowded navigation, and possibly losing a fair wind. It would, however, involve the necessity of paying the dues in advance on all goods that should be exported from the Baltic ports, which would in some cases constitute an increased loss in the case of shipwreck or damage at sea between the port and the Sound. This plan would also have this great advantage for Denmark, that it would in a great measure disarm and put out of the field of contention England, France, and the United States, and all commercial nations this side of the Sound, and restrict the question to the deliberations of the six Baltic States, viz.:—Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck. Prussia and Sweden have, it is said, announced their willingness to treat on this basis. Of the intentions of Russia on this point nothing has transpired, but it is not probable that she would be a consenting party to this arrangement.—*Letter from Berlin.*

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—This railway was to be opened from Calcutta to Wadding on the 1st of this month. Wadding, by railway, is fifty miles from Bombay, and is conveniently situated within a few yards of the Thull Ghat road, near to Shapur. In comparison with the old route via Bhowndy, the Thull Ghat traffic, if forwarded by railway from Wadding, will arrive five days earlier in the fine weather, and ten or twelve days earlier in the rains. The cost by railway will be the same as if the goods were sent by the old route.

Large numbers of persons are now leaving New York for California.



SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE QUAY OF FORT PAUL, SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

SEBASTOPOL FROM THE QUAY OF FORT PAUL. The Arsenal Creek, which occupies so large a space in this Engraving, is an arm of the sea, running up into the southern side of Sebastopol Bay. It is the natural outlet for the water from the ravines on the Woronoff side, and also for those from the Valley of Death. The spot, standing on the Quay of Fort Paul, commands a very extensive view of the

buildings on the opposite side of the Creek. The shore is of the same precipitous nature as in most other places in the neighbourhood to which the sea has access. The most prominent buildings on the right hand are the Governor's palace, which was reduced to a skeleton by fire; the barracks, clock-tower, and a Greek church, whose gnomon's temple formed a useful landmark in the distant view of Sebastopol. On the left stands

the palace of the contractor who excavated the ground for the dockyard, and the battered church of Peter and Paul, of which we lately gave an Engraving.

It was in the immediate vicinity of this spot that the brigade of General Eyre bravely fought its way on the memorable 18th of June, when the failure of the attack on the Malakof, and the want of proper arrangements left it no other alternative but to find its way back to the Camp.

KAMARA.

The site before Sebastopol where the Piedmontese army is to winter, lies on a hill, commanding a fine view of Balaklava plain, on the Italian side.

Our Illustration shows all that remains of the village, which consists of a few fragments of walls, and the Greek church of the place.

Since the sketch was taken by our Correspondent, the Piedmontese have begun availing themselves of the railway from Balaklava to Kamara. They are likewise beginning to construct huts of a very simple and not at all expensive style—a few beams as a framework for the roof, closely interwoven with branches, plastered over, and the whole covered with a layer of earth. This will do very well until the wooden huts,

which have been contracted for by the Piedmontese Government, can be sent out or another change occurs. General la Marmora was, at the last date, about to remove his head-quarters to Radikal.

The complaints about a short supply of water in the Crimea, of which we heard so much a short time ago, are now giving place to fears lest the rainy season may not have given them too much of that indispensable element. The most recent accounts relating to the weather speak of heavy rains which have rendered the low grounds a perfect quagmire. One good result of such abundant supplies of water will be to relieve the Sardinians and those other Allied troops which are encamped on the heights, from the fatiguing operation of going so far for their supplies of it, as they must have done at the time when our Artist drew the above sketch. Where the subsoil is so hard, as on most of

those hills, a very small amount of scheming will enable them to provide themselves with water in the immediate vicinity of the Camp.

ORDNANCE WHARF—BALACLAVA.

The piles of shot with which this quiet little wharf is covered serve to mark the locality, otherwise the other aspect of the scene is not exactly what one would have imagined in thinking of any portion of what so recently was "the crowded harbour of Balaklava." But we must take into account the very great change which has passed over the character of the place since the taking of Sebastopol. Now that the bombardment is over the quantity of ordnance stores landed at the wharf, must have fallen off amazingly, while the boats would no doubt diminish in an equal ratio.



KAMARA, THE WINTER-QUARTERS OF THE PIEDMONTSE ARMY.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.



THE ORDNANCE WHARF AT BALACLAVA.

Balaclava has ceased to exist. There are only some dozen of the original houses left scattered here and there amid iron storehouses, mountainous piles of wood, heaps of coal, of corn, of forage, of shot and shell, and of stores multitudinous. The harbour is treacherous upon new quays and landing places, and two long wooden jetties project far into its waters at the shallow head of the harbour, and render good service in taking the pressure off the quays at the water-side. And yet, with all this huge accumulation of stores, such a ravenous devouring animal is an army, that there are some fears that we shall run short of fuel and of flour during the winter.

Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

SHAKSPEARE READINGS.

THERE is some soul of goodness in things evil; and "The Emendated Perkins Folio" may yet, in a way little thought of by its adherents, do good service to the text of Shakspeare. Already, both here and in the United States, it has called into print many indignant remonstrances; who, but for that injurious attempt upon the textual purity of the bard, would have confined their comments to the margin of their well-thumbed volumes.

I have been led to this reflection by a small unpublished volume of Shakspeare annotations by Mr. Staunton, in which very many most important passages, hitherto deemed inexplicable without unwarrantable license of emendation, appear to me elucidated in a manner at once so simple and efficient as hardly to admit of farther controversy. As an example of the way in which this gentleman deals with some of the most inveterate Shakspearian difficulties, take the following:—

No. I.

This damn'd with Sycoxex,
For mischief, manifold and sycorax's terrible
To enter human hearing, from Argier,
Thou know'st, was banished; for onet'ig she did
They would not take her life. Is not this true?
The Tempest, act i, scene 2.

Boswell remarks "What that one thing was which saved the life of Sycoxex, the poet has nowhere apprised us." What puzzled Boswell has been a crux to every other editor, and few readers will be satisfied with Boswell's explanation, "that there was some novel upon which the fable of the 'Tempest' was founded, in which the circumstance was mentioned." In his explication of the passage, Mr. Staunton directs attention to the fact that while *Prospero* is speaking thus *Caliban* lies yonder in his den, and is denounced by his master, in other portions of the play, as "A thing most brutish," and as "This thing of darkness;" and Mr. S. accordingly proposes we should read *yon* for "one," and *bred* for "did." With these slight corrections of two very probable misprints, we obtain so clear and forcible a meaning, that we doubt if the most rigid stickler for the folio text will hesitate to accept the emendation:—

— for yon thing she bred
They would not take her life.

i. e., they spared her, wretched as she was, for the sake of her child.

No. II.

Costly thy habit, as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they of France of the best rank and station
Are of a most select and generous cheif in that.
Hamlet, act i, scene 3.

So all the folios: the quartos all read *chief* for "cheif."
Stevens reads:—

Are most select and generous chief in that.

Or—
Select and generous, are most choice in that.

Ritson reads:—
Are most select and generous, chief in that.

Malone reads:—
Are most select and generous chief, in that.

Interpreting "chief" as a term of heraldry.
Chalmers paraphrases the disputed line thus:—

The nobility of France are select and generous above all other nations, and chiefly in the point of apparel, the richness and elegance of their dress.

Knight once followed Malone; but Dyce having laid it down that "of a" is a misprint of constant occurrence, and therefore is so here, Knight subsequently printed the line thus:—

Are the most select and generous, chief in that.

Collier, prior to the appearance of the Perkins folio, read the line as it is given in the quartos, understanding "rank and station" after generous. After the discovery of the Perkins folio, he, however, adopted the reading of his "old corrector":—

Are of a most select and generous choice in that.

It is in this posture of affairs that Mr. Staunton comes to our rescue, and, showing that "cheif" or "chief" is a mere typographical error for "sheaf," gives to the long-disputed line a new and spirited turn, by reading—

Are of a most select and generous sheaf in that.

As a mere conjecture I think this will be allowed to be highly ingenious; but, corroborated as it is by the following singularly happy quotations, it will, if I do not greatly err, set this *questio vexata* at rest for ever:—

I, and with assurance that it is found in noblemen and gentlemen of the best sheaf.
BEN JONSON: *Magnetic Lady*, act iii, scene 5.

I am so haunted at the Court and at my lodgings with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another sheaf.
Every Man Out of His Humour, act ii, scene 1.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, M.A.

The limited space allotted for our "Memorabilia," forbids us entering very deeply into controverted readings, even of Shakspeare; but when we are told that the MS. volume before us contains many hundred emendations, the greater part of which are equally felicitous with the foregoing, we shall not want further justification for returning to it at an early opportunity.—Editor.

QUERIES.

In Cole's MS. 31, p. 79, I find the passage—"Dover is now immortalized, and can boast not only of a Castle of *Julius Caesar* and a Pocket pistol of Queen Elizabeth, but of a Cliff enobled by Shakspeare and a Sepulcher with the bones of Churchill." N.B.—I hope your Mathematical readers won't make this a distinct *Ratio*, and find that *Julius Caesar's Castle* is to Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, as Dan Shakspeare's poetry to the bard Churchill. My object in quoting it is to ask, why the expression *Dan Shakspeare* is used.—F. W. G., Rainham.

DESIGNATION OF WORKS UNDER REVIEW.—Under what designation should English reviewers refer to the list of works which stand at the head of the review? There is a word; but I cannot find it. The Americans use *caption*. They say, "the second work in our caption." What should we say?—BINGLEY.

ANCIENT DANCES.—Can you, without any great sacrifice of space, give me some information about the dances called *brail*, *paron*, and *canary*, and refer me to a work where I may gain more?—TERPSICHOIRE, Dunstable.

WHAT were the name and rank of the English Commandant of the Fortress of Chateau-neuf de Randon, in Brittany, when it surrendered to the French army under Du Guesclin?—G. G. Downess, Instow, near Barnstaple.

THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.—Can you afford me any data by which to judge of the influence which great mental activity has in shortening or in prolonging life?—J. F., Warwickshire.

[The following is a statement of the age at which twenty men, eminent in various branches of literature and art, died. It seems to show that such pursuits are anything but prejudicial to the duration of life. Probably the regularity compensated for the sedentary nature of their habits. The list has been

taken quite indiscriminately from a biographical dictionary, and is as follows:—Ariosto, 59 years; Bede, 63; Boccaccio, 62; Chaucer, 72; Dante, 56; Guicciardini, 58; Leo X., 48; Leonardo da Vinci, 75; Luther, 63; Macchiavelli, 61; Mahomet, 61; Melancthon, 63; Milton, 66; Michael Angelo, 90; Petrarch, 70; Raphael, 37; Shakspeare, 53; Spenser, 86; Tasso, 51; Wycliffe, 60: average age of the whole, 62½ years.]

Few will contest that the five most eminent English authors now living are Macaulay, Dickens, Tennyson, Bulwer Lytton, and Thackeray. Three of the five—Macaulay, Tennyson, and Thackeray—were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Bulwer Lytton was also educated at Cambridge, at Trinity-hall; and Dickens is of no university. Again, the five most eminent English names in science and literature, equal to the most eminent of any age or country, are Bacon, Newton, Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron. Three of the five—Bacon, Newton, and Byron—were educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; Milton was also educated at Cambridge, at Christ's College; and Shakspeare was of no university. Is there any other college or any other university in any country under the sun that can compete in illustrious names with Trinity College, Cambridge? I know of none. If you can find a corner for these facts and this query in your "Memorabilia," you will much oblige your faithful servant, M. T. W.—Oct. 15, 1855.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.—The following extract from a common-place book in the British Museum, Add. MSS., 7106, though not an answer to Mr. W. Miller's inquiry, has sufficient bearing upon it, perhaps, to deserve a place among your entertaining Memorabilia:—

"AN ODD COINCIDENCE.—Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed do respectively and severally depose and make oath that Sir Wm. Ashurst, Alderman of the ward of Billingsgate, did, on the 13th of January last past, at ye Sun Tavern at Billingsgate, being invited thither by the Quest to dinner, at ye said meeting begin a health to our Sovereign Lord or Lords the People, and accordingly drank ye same health.—Thom. Stevenson, Jno. Wilkinson, Arthur Ewing, John Wilkins. *Juratus* Feby. ye 25th, 1639. *Coram me*, Adam Otley."—From an account of the celebration of Mr. Fox's birthday it appears that about a hundred years after the above event, on the very same day of the month, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair (at the Crown and Anchor Tavern), his Grace, among other toasts, gave the following:—"The Majesty of the People," which was followed by rapturous applause from two thousand persons present. A short time after it was announced that his Majesty had signified his pleasure that the Duke of Norfolk should be displaced from his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the county of York, and also from the command of the Militia of that Riding. The cause of his dismissal originated in the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Mr. Fox's birthday, at which the Duke presided as chairman. From the same authority it would appear that "the Majesty of the People" was adopted as a standing toast a few months after the circumstances narrated.—AN OLD WHIG.—St. James's-street, 22nd October, 1855.

"POOL'S HOLE" is the name of a country-dance tune. It will be found in the collection entitled "The Dancing Master," from 1690 to 1723. It is not included in any edition of earlier date. As a ballad tune it is known as "When the kine have giv'n a painful," or "Still she answer'd 'No, no, no' (which is the burden of that song). In that form it will be found with the tune in "Wit and Mirth; or, Pills to Purge Melancholy." 12mo, 1719, Vol. 2.—WM. CHAPPELL, Bond-street.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.—"A. M. L.'s" inquiry on the subject of "Royal Marriages" will find an answer in the accompanying epitome of a very interesting letter by Dr. Birch, in reply to a request from David Garrick that he might be informed where he could obtain "the best printed form of the King's Marriage." The letter in question is among the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Birch. Add. MSS. Mus. Brit.:—

"Upon an hasty consideration of your question, I am inclined to think that no form of marriage suitable to the circumstances of his present Majesty can be produced either in print or manuscript. You will judge of the reasons of my doubts from a review of the several Sovereigns of this kingdom since the accession of Henry VIII. to the Throne. He was undoubtedly married to every one of his wives according to the ritual of the Church of Rome: his example on this point was followed by his daughter Mary, who was married to Philip of Spain, at Winchester, in July, 1554, by Bishop Gardiner, Archbishop Cranmer being then in prison. Her brother, Edward VI., and her sister Elizabeth both died unmarried. James I. was married several years before he came to England to the Princess of Denmark, at Upsal, in Norway; the ceremony being performed by Mr. David Lindsay, Minister, of Leith, in the French language. Charles I.'s marriage was solemnized at Paris, the Duke of Chevreuse being his proxy. Charles II.'s Queen scrupling the office at church, he only took her by the hand in the presence-chamber at Portsmouth, and said the words of matrimony in the common Prayer-book, "I, Charles, take thee, Catherine," &c.; the Queen declaring her consent, and Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, standing forth and pronouncing them man and wife, in the name of the Father, &c. This I have seen a particular account of in a letter of Weston, Earl of Portland, to Lord Clarendon; and Bishop Kennet, in his "Register and Chronicle," p. 696, cites a manuscript to the same purpose." The first marriage of the Duke of York, which was to Chancellor Clarendon's daughter, was a private one, at Worcester-house, Sept. 3rd, 1660, by Dr. Crowther, the Duke's Chaplain; the second, to the Princess of Modena, was performed at Dover, in Nov., 1673, on the day of her arrival, by Dr. Crew, then Bishop of Oxford, and at last of Durham. The marriages of his two daughters to the Princes of Orange and Denmark, and those of the late Prince of Wales and his sister, seem not to be within the limits of your inquiry; but the ceremonies of these, if wanted, may, I presume, be easily procured. The two last Kings, George I. and II., were married before they came to England.

* The following letter from Charles II. to the Chancellor, Hyde, descriptive of his bride, the Infanta of Spain, is extracted from the Lansdown MSS., Mus. Brit.:—

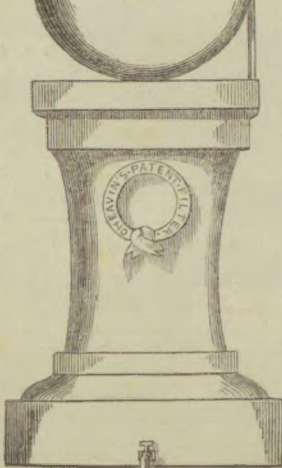
"Portsmouth 21, May. 8 in the morning.

"I arrived here yesterday about two in the afternoon, and as soon as I had shifted myself, I went into my wife's chamber, who I found in bed, by reasons of a little cough and some inclinations to a fever. * * * I believe she will find herself very well this morning as soon as she wakes. * * * I cannot only give you an account of what I have seen which in short is her face, is not quite so exact as to be called a beauty, though her eyes are Excellent good, and not anything in her face that in the least degree can shake one, on the contrary, she hath an agreeableness in her looks altogether as ever I saw and if I have any skill in visioignony, which I think I have she must be as good a woman as ever was born, her countenance, as much as I can perceive is very good for she has wit enough and most agreeable voyse you would wonder to see how well we are acquainted already, in a word I think myself very happy for I am confident our two humors will agree very well together. I have not time to say any more. My Ld. L. will give you an account of the rest."

"C. R."

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES WATER.

THE accompanying Engraving represents a water clarifier invented by a Mr. Cheavin, a Lincolnshire gentleman, which deserves attention at a time when so many complaints are made about the dirty condition of the Thames. The newly-invented filter was brought before the City Commissioners at a recent meeting, by Mr. Deputy Holt. The patentee alleged, that by his invention, muddy, and even stinking water was instantaneously made sweet, varying from 200 to 10,000 gallons daily. It was so simple in its construction that, if properly attended to, it would not get out of order for twenty years; whereas all others soon became useless by being choked up—to remove which difficulty it had a cylinder and blow-pipe attached to it. Mr. Cheavin produced a bucketful of water which, but half an hour before, had been taken from the Thames at Southwark-bridge. It was very filthy, and of a deep green colour, stinking exceedingly. To the evident surprise of the majority of the large body of the Commissioners present, the water, poured in at the top, instead of issuing in dribblets from the tap, as in the case of the ordinary filters, poured forth in an uninterrupted flow, perfectly pure and bright, until the filter was emptied. Many questions were asked of the inventor, and the greatest demonstrations of surprise at the completeness of the invention were made, several of the Commissioners considering it to be of a wonderfully complete character. It is said that Mr. Cheavin will shortly have a trial of his patent on the Thames water on a far larger scale.



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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DOCK.—The Problem you have forwarded.—White: K at Q B sq, Kt at Q 2nd; Black: K at Q R 8th, P at Q R 6th, White mates in six moves—is very ancient. There is one upon the same principle in the earliest European Chess work known.

W. B.—Why in such a case write anonymously? Until we know who is the applicant and for whom he applies, how can we move in the matter?

79.—There is no error in Problem 607. If Black play the Bishop to K Kt 8th, White checks with the Kt at Q B 4th and mate in five by Q to her 5th.

H. I. C. H.—See the preceding notice to "79."

JARETH.—Your letters were both received, and any future one shall have attention, although, as you must be aware, the publication of such lengthy dissertations in our journal is not possible.

W. W.—It shall be reported on next week.

E. D. QUINCY, Illinois, U.S.—No such match was ever played.

PERCY.—The St. George's Chess-club is at 53, St. James-street, Piccadilly. You must apply to the Secretary.

SOURCE OF THE SOUTHAMPTON CHESS-CLUB.—The Chess amateurs of Hampshire and the adjoining counties are expected to muster in great force at the annual festival of the Southampton Club, which is fixed to take place at the Victoria Rooms on Friday, Nov. 2nd. Tickets, the price of which is merely nominal, may be had on application to Mr. W. Sharland, Honorary Secretary. Play to begin at four o'clock.

THE TERM "SHACHROCH."—Can your learned Oriental contributor, Dr. Forbes—to whom I am happy to acknowledge myself very much indebted for his able articles on the Early History of Chess—inform me what is the exact meaning of the term "Shachroch," and what connection it has with a similar name, which the great Tamerlane bequeathed upon his son and successor?—Yours truly, M. P.—Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, Oct. 19, 1855.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 607, by Felix, C. W., Sunbury, S. H., Brompton Barracks, Anderson, Portica, J. T. C., Derevon, Excelsior, T. J. Hanworth, F. T., Derby, Queechy, J. A. M. Fakenham, Dr. Field, F. R. of Norwich, are correct.

SIGNET, Edinburgh.—Problem No. 608 cannot possibly be solved in the way you propose.

DEREVON AND OTHERS.—Enigma 919. The conditions of this Enigma should be, "White forces Black to mate him in four moves."

G. W., J. T. C.—All very much below our mark.

CHURCH, RUSK.—It is tolerably well constructed, but not sufficiently difficult.

M. de B., Paris.—We are anxiously awaiting the promised games. Can you not also favour us with a specimen of the "Excerpta" from the "Bibliothèque," which were required?

W. G., Whitby.—Many thanks. Such contributions are at all times acceptable.

E. DRIVER.—You must be good enough to state the question more explicitly, and the easiest way, perhaps, will be by means of a diagram.

JUVENIS.—There is a little book called "Amusements in Chess," written by Mr. Tomlinson, and published by Messrs. Parker, of West Strand, which contains a great deal of pleasant information about Chess, and is a very useful work for beginners.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 608 by D. W. C., Derevon, C. W., Sunbury; Bachelor, Murphy, Tumkin, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 609, by F. R., Norwich; Derevon, R. Turtle, J. A. M., Fakenham, Abel, S. W., F. M. G., Silvio, Fertiox, Omega, P. T., Ernest, Old Salt, Mungo, Simon, Murphy, D. D., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Mercator, Andrew, C. W. of Sunbury, Anderson, Derevon, Excelsior, F. T., Derby, M. T. W., are correct. All others are wrong.

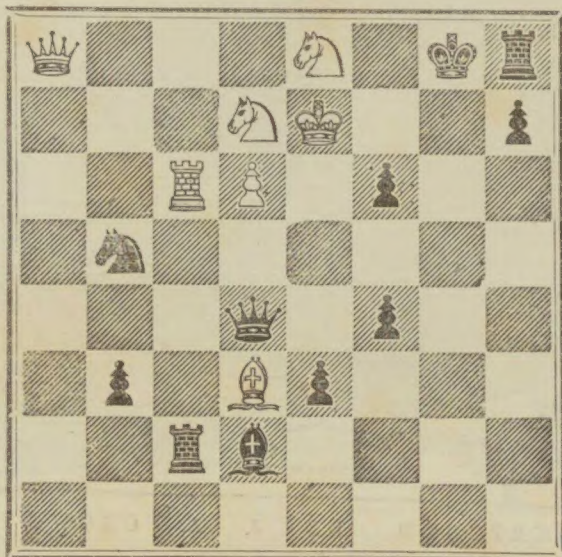
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 609.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K R 5th	P takes Kt	3. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K B 5th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to K 7th—mate	

PROBLEM No. 610.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Sir,—The letter lately published by you from the Rev. Mr. Loveday, whom I had the pleasure of knowing in India, and whose death was deeply lamented there, has excited so much interest that I am tempted to send you two or three of his games, which were printed long ago in the *Delhi Gazette*. The following, played by him against a young Ensign not twenty years of age, was the theme of general comment at the time, I remember, among all the amateurs of the presidency, on account of the gallant fight which the youngster made against his able and experienced opponent.

Believe me, Sir, yours truly obliged for years of entertainment,

Oct., 1855. MOFUSSIL.
In this Game "SHAGIRD" (the Rev. Mr. Loveday) gave the odds of the King's Kt, and also the first move.

(Remove Black's K Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Juvenis).	BLACK (Shagird).	WHITE (Juvenis).	BLACK (Shagird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q to Q R 4th (e)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to K 4th (f)	B takes R (g)
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	18. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
4. K B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to K Kt 2nd	20. Q takes K B P (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. Kt takes Q Kt P (h)	Q to K 8th (ch)
7. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	22. R to K B sq	Q to her B 6th (i)
8. Q to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd (a)	23. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq (j)
9. P to Q 5th (b)	P to Q B 4th	24. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
10. P to K 5th	Q B takes K P	25. Q to her 5th	Kt takes Kt
11. R takes B	B takes K P (c)	26. Q to her B 6th (f)	K to Kt sq
12. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd (d)		
13. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P	27. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
14. P takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd	28. P to Q 7th	Q R to R 2nd
	(ch)	29. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q R sq
	Q takes P	30. Q to Q B 8th	(ch)

And Black resigned (m).

Notes by the Rev. Mr. Loveday.

(a) In order to protect the K Kt Pawn, which White might otherwise have taken with safety next move.

(b) P to K 5th would have been preferable.

(c) Q Pawn takes Pawn would, perhaps, have been better.

(d) Castling would not have been bad play.

(e) Q to her Kt 3rd would have been stronger.

(f) This move leads to a series of brilliant strokes by the first player, highly creditable his skill, and indicative of first-rate Chess capacity.

(g) Black paused here to consider the propriety of taking the Rook. He overlooked his adversary's 21st move, and deservedly lost the game.

(h) This is well played. Were Black to take the Kt, he would lose the game immediately.

(i) Q to K sq would equally have entailed the loss of the game.

(j) Black cannot venture to take the Kt.

(k) This is the best style of Chess play.

(l) The attack from move 18 is admirably carried on by White, and the game well deserves to be recorded.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 951.—By T. J. GROTJAN, of San Francisco.

White: K at Q R 7th, Q at K 7th, Kts at Q 5th and Q B 5th; Ps at K B 5th, K 4th, Q 6th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, B at K B 6th; Ps at K B 2nd and 3rd, K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 4th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 952.—By CAROLUS, of Dundee.

White: K at Q 4th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q B 5th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, P at Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 953.—By the Same.

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q R 5th, B at K B sq, Kts at K B 4th and Q 5th, P at K R 4th.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K R sq, Bs at K B sq and Q B sq, Kt at Q R 3rd, Ps at K R 3rd and Q B 6th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

A Society of Masons and Master Stone-cutters has been recently formed in Vienna, for the purpose of restoring the cathedral of St. Stephen to its original beauty.

The federal Swiss Government has prepared a bill, the tendency of which is to compel the companies to whom railways in Switzerland have been conceded to have permanent boards of direction residing in the Helvetic territory, and to have their real seat and all their working material there.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Empress took a carriage airing on Sunday in the Bois de Boulogne. In the evening there was a grand dinner at the Palace of St. Cloud. Dr. Darraide, medical inspector of Eaux Bonnes, has been nominated Physician in Ordinary to the Emperor and Empress.

Lord John Russell, who has recently purchased a seat at Rodborough, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, lately the mansion of Sir John Dean Paul, has taken up his residence there, and his arrival with his family was heralded by bell-ringing and the strains from a band of music.

On the 11th the King of Prussia gave a dinner, at which A. Von Humboldt, the statuary Rauch, the artist Schadow, and Dr. Barth, were present.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the Palace of Vienna on the 18th from Schoenbrunn, and received in an audience Count Buol, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Prokesch-Osten and Count Rechberg were also received by his Majesty.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield and daughter have arrived at the Palace, Fulham, from Switzerland and the German provinces on the Rhine.

The King of Sardinia has granted the title of Baron to M. Villa, a banker of Cassale, for his numerous acts of public charity.

The Prussian army offered to the King, for the 50th anniversary of his entry into the army, which was celebrated the other day, a magnificent sabre, the hilt of which is of solid gold. It was presented to his Majesty by a number of Generals, at the head of whom was the Prince of Prussia. The Queen was also present at the ceremony, as chief of a regiment of Cuirassiers, and wore the colours of her regiment.

The King of Denmark, at the court and levee he held on his birthday, caused the Countess of Dannenberg to be present, and presented to her the foreign Ambassadors, requesting the latter to notify his marriage to their respective Courts. On New-year's-day she is to be elevated to the rank of Duchess.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. Anson is to be Commander-in-Chief in India, giving up Madras.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor Alexander has not yet left Nicolaeff, and that he reviewed, on the 5th of October, the crews of the fleet, who had arrived from Sebastopol.

The Prussian Court will remove to Charlottenburg, near Berlin, about the middle of next month, and will remain there till Easter.

Nearly 2000 brave fellows from the Crimea have been entertained in Dublin at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle since his Excellency's arrival as Lord Lieutenant.

The Marquis of Bristol is said to have placed his mansion at Kemp Town at the disposal of Queen Amelia and certain portions of the Orleans family for a winter residence.

General Sir George Brown has gone on a Continental tour, accompanied by Lady Brown. He purposes to pass the winter at Nice.

Count Ficquelmont is engaged on a work anticipated by diplomats with great interest. It is a diplomatic history of Europe since the Congress of Vienna.

According to the *Dublin Evening Mail* Dr. M'Hale, in imitation of the priest of Blarney, means to refuse the payment of the income-tax, on the simple ground that he has no income to be taxed.

The Count and Countess of Chambord will repair next month to Venice, where they intend to reside during the winter.

The proceedings against Mr. Curtis, the English Consul at Cologne, for enlisting Prussian subjects in the English Foreign Legion, have terminated in an acquittal.

The Rev. F. H. Lascelles, Incumbent of Merevale and Bentley, Warwickshire, has resigned his livings into the hands of the Bishop of Worcester, and has been admitted into communion with the Church of Rome.

Dr. Barth is at present visiting Dr. Petermann at Gotha. The latter will, it is said, execute the maps which are to be appended to Dr. Barth's forthcoming work.

Captain Jolliffe, son of Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, of Mersham, has been solicited by the Conservatives of Wells to offer himself for the vacancy caused by Mr. Tudway's death.

Count Bludoff, Russian Secretary of Legation, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

Before leaving Sydney for Melbourne, Mr. G. V. Brooke and his manager, Mr. Coppin, gave £326 to the Patriotic Fund.

Prince Carini, Neapolitan Ambassador at the British Court, has arrived in Paris with his family.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that every one in that capital is busy making lint, and that as fast as it is ready it is sent to the Empress, who forwards it to the Crimea.

A deputation from the electors of Berlin have presented a memorial to the Minister of Commerce relative to the high price of food. The Minister declared, in his reply, that from all the information he had received, there was every reason to expect a speedy fall in prices.

The London Corporation has resolved upon having a bronze medal struck to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to this country.

The privilege of managing the theatre in Sebastopol has been conferred upon the Italian company at Constantinople, who will proceed there to give regular performances.

The sittings of the Frankfurt Diet commenced on Thursday.

The ceremony of the distribution of the medals at the Paris Exhibition is expected to be of the most imposing character.

D. P. Thom, lately transported to Singapore for the murder of his wife, has been appointed governor of the gaol there, on account of his good conduct on board the convict vessel that took him out.

The project of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been again brought before the United States Cabinet.

The English militia stationed at Corfu have had several disturbances with the Greek inhabitants. One of the Wiltshire Militia was lately stabbed while crossing the Esplanade at night, and the poor fellow died of the wound.

The President of Liberia has written to New York to check emigration there.

The *Port of Spain Gazette* states that the new Newspaper Postage Act has proved a fatal blow to the Colonial press, and has effectually prevented the Colonial papers from circulating from one colony to another.

The vestry of Hastings have rejected a church-rate by a majority of 27.

Contracts have been entered into with numerous *employés* of the Prussian telegraphic companies for service in Russia—it being the intention of the Russian Government to increase the number of their telegraphic lines.

Negotiations have been for some time pending between the Prussian Government and that of the United States of America for the purpose of fixing by treaty the principles of maritime law applicable to neutral States.

Three different Portuguese adaptations of the farce "Furnished Apartments" have been playing at the same time at the theatres of Lisbon.

The Session of the Belgian Chambers is to commence on the 13th of next month, and will be opened by the King in person.

A stoker on the North Devon Railway was killed on that line a few days ago. He attempted to get on the step while the train was in motion, missed his footing, and was drawn under the wheels, by which his body was mangled in a frightful manner.

A nun in a Dominican convent at Mondovi (Sardinia) recently made her escape. She left the dress she usually wore, belonging to the community, at the door of her cell, and then disappeared, leaving no traces of her route.

Of the number of the *New York Herald* containing the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, more than 80,000 copies were sold.

The Crystal Palace Company are about to invite the exhibitors at Paris to transfer their goods to Sydenham at the close of the Exposition, giving them space for their display free of charge.

The fortifications of Cospa are being actively pushed on, under the direction of a Russian officer.

The director of the new opera house at Tunis is at Milan organizing a company.

Arrangements have been made in Canada to raise immediately a force of 2500 recruits for the British Army.

Government notices have been posted over the diggings at Ballarat, announcing that the "miner's right" was required to be taken before the 19th of July, in order to qualify for the possession of the franchise.

The naval armament destroyed by the Russians themselves to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies, exceeded in number guns the whole naval force of the United States.



PLAN OF THE REDAN, (BASTION NO. 3)

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying plan of the Redan, from a tracing received from an Engineer officer in the Crimea, who copied from a plan recently made by our engineers. It shows the exact form and dimensions of this formidable work, and will the better enable our readers to understand the pictorial representations of its attack and ruin.

The spots on the plan represent the gun platforms. It was in the ditch,

on the right face of the bastion, the Correspondent states, that the heaviest portion of our loss was occasioned, owing to the four guns that raked it throughout. P.M. in the plan means "powder-magazine." The "bomb proofs" appear here and there on both sides the bastion. The traverses are very perceptible throughout.

The illustration accompanying the plan shows the explosion of the Redan, sketched by Lieutenant Shaw, 21st Fusiliers.



EXPLOSION OF THE REDAN.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ARMY.—The reports respecting the departure of the Russian army are very contradictory. Certainly the encampments on the Inkerman heights have diminished in extent during the last few days. There is neither the same number of tents, nor, as far as telescopic observations afford information, are there the same evidences of movement and activity. But these troops may have only moved to occupy other positions. On the north side of the roadstead the camps have also diminished in size and number. Four sheds only remain out of all the numerous rows and streets which formerly composed the canvas town, or Russian Kadikoi. These sheds are apparently the only entrenchments which exist in this situation, and, in spite of the risk from the French shells which occasionally explode in their neighbourhood, they are generally seen with groups of the long-coated soldiery standing before them. The fire from the batteries continues very active. The enemy must be aware that comparatively little damage can result to the ruined town and suburbs against which their shell and shot are projected, while it is scarcely possible that ammunition and ordnance stores can be in such abundance on the north side as to admit of wasteful expenditure. This, therefore, it is argued, is another proof that the north side will be abandoned before the winter sets in. The shot and shell, which cannot be carried away, are being expended, and the guns worn out; and, at any rate, the enemy has the satisfaction of keeping us out of what remains of the town for the present. Some few troops are seen working at the new batteries placed to defend the sea-face of the north heights, but they are so few in number that they seem almost to be intended to attract our attention, and to act as a blind to other operations. Presuming that the design of evacuating the Crimea exists, some time must elapse before the great bulk of the military stores collected at Simpheropol and Baghchiseraï can be taken away, and, until these impediments are removed, the forts on the north side of the roadstead, and the fortified positions along the Mackenzie heights, cannot be abandoned. General d'Altonville, commanding the Cavalry Division at Eupatoria, is said to have reported that bodies of troops have been moving towards Perekop, by the roads of the interior. Troops can only march in very small bodies at a time from Simpheropol to Perekop, or, if in considerable force, must be rapidly conveyed, and water carried also. The only water afforded by the country is found in

wells, and the supply from these sources is very limited in quantity, and brackish and bad in quality. It will require great dexterity and caution on the part of the Russian Commanders to evacuate the Crimea in the midst of the difficulties by which they are surrounded, without serious losses, if our Generals are on the alert.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct. 8.*

THE EXPEDITION FROM KERTCH.—In connection with the expedition to Oichakoff, another is talked of from Kertch towards Genitchi and the head of the Tchongar road recently constructed by the Russians. I heard some particulars about this road from a gentleman who heard them from Tartars at Kertch, who had gone over it. It leads from Perekop over the old road going round the northern shore of the Sea of Azoff down to Kunnille; here it branches off to the Genitchi road, passing the villages of Kintshu, Buraki, Ochi, Kashkishken, and Taroshik. At the neck of the peninsula of Tchongar the new road begins; it crosses the peninsula in its whole length, and leaves it again where its southernmost point makes a bend to the east. By a bridge of 171 Russian fathoms in length it goes over to the peninsula opposite, and runs by Kirk, Bakush, Osmak, Kitoi, Turkam-Surak, Kirleut, Chokrali, Az, Tchambalde, and Kadaga, to Kopchak. At Sheikh-ell it enters the road from Perekop to Kara-su-Bazar, but leaves it again at Konrat, and then goes by Tashli-Dair, Baran, Itak, Akesh, K. Kabash, Bulatch, Bailar, Kermashli, Bitten, down to Ispat, where it crosses the Salghir, following from Bulatch the old Perekop road, passes Tehoungar, and there unites at Karakiat with the great Perekop road. The distances are from Perekop to the Tchongar-bridge eighteen hours, the Tartar travelling hour being about the same as the Turkish one, that is three English miles; from Kashkishken to the bridge there are three hours, from the bridge to Simpheropol twenty hours, from the bridge to Kara-su-Bazar the same. At Genitchi there are two ferry-boats, each able to contain twenty-four arabas, which keep up the communication between the spit and the main land.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct. 7.*

The military attachés to the Russian Embassies at Vienna and Berlin, Generals de Benckendorf and de Stackelberg, have received orders to repair to Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters. Count Benckendorf will not return to Berlin till about the middle of November.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

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